

DAILY REPORT

CHINA

Vol I No 036

22 February 1984

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Foreign Ministry's Weekly Press Conference	A 1
Li Xiannian Visits Announced	A 1
Refutes Technology Smuggling, Arms Sales	A 1
Ji Pengfei Interview on Foreign Policy Issues	A 2
[RENMIN RIBAO 19 Feb]	
World Bank To Extend Loans to PRC	A 5

UNITED STATES

Georgetown Center Delegation Meets PRC Leaders	B 1
Deng Xiaoping Meets Brzezinski	B 1
Deng Yingchao Receives Delegation	B 2
Reagan Approves Marine Withdrawal From Beirut	B 2
U.S. Facing 'Difficult Choices' on Lebanon	B 3
[RENMIN RIBAO 18 Feb]	

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PLA Paper: Yunnan Frontier Guards Protect Border	E 1
Wu Xueqian Leaves for Burma, Malaysia Visits	E 1

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Reportage on PRC-Congo Diplomatic Ties Anniversary	I 1
Wu Xueqian Meets Minister	I 1
Friendship Association Reception	I 1
Zhao Meets Upper Volta Foreign Minister Diallo	I 1
Cultural Agreement Signed	I 2
Envoy to Upper Volta Presents Credentials	I 2
Gambian President Inaugurates PRC-Aided Projects	I 3
Red Cross Society Donates Funds for Gambians	I 3
Burundi National Assembly Delegation To Visit	I 3
Delegation Departs	I 3
XINHUA Views Outlook for Lebanese 8-Point Plan	I 4
PRC Envoy in Tunis Meets 'Arafat, Affirms Support	I 4
Technical Cooperation Agreement Signed With Zaire	I 5
Kuwaiti Crown Prince Receives New PRC Envoy	I 5

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPC, Ministry Investigating Moldy Rice Shipments	K 1
[RENMIN RIBAO 14 Feb]	
Commentator on Incorrect Management	K 2
[RENMIN RIBAO 14 Feb]	
Implementing Document No 1 'Enlightens' Peasants	K 3
[JINGJI RIBAO 13 Feb]	

Education Ministry Symposium on Hu Qiaomu Article	K 3
Article Discusses Historical Materialism Views	K 4
[GUANGMING RIBAO 11 Feb]	
Editorial Discusses Setting Economy in Order	K 11
[JINGJI RIBAO 8 Feb]	
Journal Explains 'Ideological Contamination'	K 14
[BEIJING REVIEW No 7, 13 Feb]	
Hu Yaobang Urges Building Small Power Plants	K 15
Ulanhu, Hu Qiaomu Address Beijing Educators	K 16
Peng Zhen, Others at Hangzhou Lantern Festival	K 17
Tian Jiyun Addresses Economic Work Conference	K 17
Tian on Necessary Reforms	K 18
Yang Shangkun on Eliminating Spiritual Pollution	K 19
[GUANGMING RIBAO 10 Feb]	
PLA Political Department Circular on Women's Day	K 20
Journalists' Information Center To Be Established	K 20

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Fujian's Xiang Nan Calls For Rural Reform	O 1
Jiangsu's Han Peixin Views Party Rectification	O 2
Su Yiran Discusses Shandong's 1984 Work	O 3
Su Yiran Addresses Shandong Work Conference	O 5
Shanghai Meeting Urges Studying Hu Qiaomu Article	O 6

SOUTHWEST REGION

Yang Rudai Speaks at Sichuan Marketing Meeting	Q 1
Sichuan's Yang Rudai on Party Rectification	Q 1
Xizang's Yin Fatang Discusses Document No 1	Q 2

NORTH REGION

Tianjin Government Holds Plenary Session	R 1
Decisions on Urban Livelihood	R 1
Decisions on Rural Livelihood	R 4

NORTHWEST REGION

Gansu Leaders Speak at Nationality Unity Rally	T 1
Ningxia Cadres Publicize Document No 1	T 1
Shaanxi's Ma Wenrui Inspects Baoji City	T 2
Ma Wenrui, Others Publicize Document No 1	T 3
Shaanxi's Ma Wenrui Stresses Ideological Work	T 3
Shaanxi Leader Speaks on Propaganda Work Tasks	T 7
SHAANXI RIBAO Article Discusses Rural Work [11 Feb]	T 10
Shaanxi Governor Publicizes Document No 1	T 15
Shaanxi Decides To Build 'Civilized' Towns, Villages	T 16
Wang Enmao Sets Tasks for Xinjiang Economy	T 16
Wang Enmao on Rectification, Ideology Issues	T 19
Wang Enmao on Legal Work, Nationalities Issue	T 22
Wang Enmao at CPC Congress Plenary Meeting	T 25
Wang Enmao Cites Xinjiang Economic Results	T 25

I. 22 Feb 84

3

CHINA

Xinjiang Discipline Inspection Committee Report
Xinjiang Leaders at CPC Elections

T 26
T 26

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Former KMT Officers Appeal for Reunification

U 1

TAIWAN

Further Coverage of KMT Central Committee Meeting
Presidium Namelist [CHINA POST 15 Feb]
Standing Committee Biographies [LIEN HO PAO 16 Feb]
Chiang's 14 Feb Speech [CHINA POST 15 Feb]
CHINA POST Editorial [16 Feb]
CHENG CHIH CHIA Article [14 Feb]
Chiang Addresses Assembly Session Opening
Official Views Reagan Mainland Visit, Arms Sales

V 1
V 1
V 1
V 2
V 5
V 6
V 7
V 9

I. 22 Feb 84

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS A1
GENERAL

FOREIGN MINISTRY'S WEEKLY PRESS CONFERENCE

Li Xiannian Visits Announced

OW220804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian will pay a state visit to Pakistan, Jordan, Turkey and Nepal beginning from early March. This was announced by Wang Zhenyu, deputy director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, at a weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

He said that the Chinese president will be the guest of Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, Jordanian King Husayn ibn Talal, Turkish President Kenan Evren and Nepalese King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev. The spokesman added that this will be Li Xiannian's first visit abroad since his assumption of the presidency. The purpose of the visit is to enhance mutual understanding, learn from each other, promote friendship and develop cooperation.

The Chinese president, he said, will exchange views with the heads of state of the four countries on the further development of friendly bilateral relations and cooperation and on international issues of common concern. "We believe that President Li's visit will surely further strengthen our friendly relations with the four countries and play a positive role in promoting the unity and cooperation among the Third World countries," he added.

The Chinese president will be accompanied on the tour by his wife Lin Jiamei. The principal members of the president's entourage include Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun, Vice-Foreign Minister Gong Dafei and Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin.

Refutes Technology Smuggling, Arms Sales

OW220812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 22 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman today described reports by Western news agencies on the Chinese Government's involvement in smuggling U.S. high technology and on China's arms sale in Iran as "absolutely groundless."

Meeting reporters at the weekly news briefing here this afternoon, Wang Zhenyu, deputy director of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, said: "Recently news reports by some Western news agencies on the arrest of five suspects in the state of New Jersey by the U.S. authorities on charges of being engaged in illegal trade went so far as to say that the Chinese Government was involved in some kind of program for smuggling U.S. high technology. It is absolutely groundless and a sheer fabrication."

Referring to a report that China has recently sold arms to Iran, Wang said, "As is well known to all, China strictly adheres to a neutral position in the Iran-Iraqi war and does not sell any arms to either Iran or Iraq. The above-mentioned report is totally groundless."

JI PENGFEI INTERVIEW ON FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

HK190738 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Feb 84 p 6

[Report: "Comrade Ji Pengfei Answers SHIJIE ZHISHI Reporter's Questions (Summary)"]

[Text] Comrade Ji Pengfei, Standing Committee member of the Central Advisory Commission and State Councillor, recently answered questions put to him by a SHIJIE ZHISHI reporter on the current international situation and on China's foreign policy. The following is a summary of his replies:

The world today is indeed in a tumult. The international situation is one of great turmoil. There is fierce rivalry between the two superpowers; old "hot spots" have not been eliminated and new ones are also emerging. The confrontation between the two main military blocs has become still more acute. Following the breakdown of the U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks, the two sides have started a new round in the race in deploying new nuclear missiles. There is a danger of world war, but the factors constraining its outbreak are also developing. I hope that so long as the people of the whole world strengthen unity, firmly grasp their destiny in their own hands, and do not let the superpowers do whatever they like, it is then possible to preserve world peace.

On the Question of Nuclear Disarmament

The Soviet Union and the United States are the only ones capable of fighting a world war. China does not agree to the intensification of the arms race in Europe between the Soviet Union and the United States, nor does it agree to their waging an arms race in other areas. We support the strong demands of the peoples of the world in opposing the expansion of armaments of the two superpowers and preserving world peace. We hope that the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, will regard world peace and security as the most important thing, deal with the disarmament talks in a serious and solemn way, and reach a disarmament agreement that does not harm other countries. We demand that the Soviet Union and the United States do not deploy new missiles in any part of the world, and the missiles already deployed should be greatly reduced and destroyed. We hope that all peace-loving countries and peoples will take action to make the Soviet Union and the United States stop the nuclear arms race; and they should also be the first to reach an agreement on greatly reducing nuclear weapons, to pave the way for all nuclear powers to take part in nuclear disarmament.

On Premier Zhao's Visit to the United States and Sino-U.S. Relations

Premier Zhao Ziyang paid an official visit to the Untied States in January this year at the invitation of President Reagan. This journey of Premier Zhao's was necessary. Developing Sino-U.S. relations of friendship and cooperation is the common desire of the peoples of the two countries, and also benefits peace and stability in Asia and the world.

Premier Zhao was given an enthusiastic welcome by the U.S. Government and people. This shows that there is a solid, mass foundation for Sino-U.S. friendship. The leaders of the two countries held talks on bilateral relations and a number of major international issues. The talks were serious, candid, and friendly. They were also highly constructive. They promoted mutual understanding and helped to narrow the differences between the two countries. This visit was a success.

It must be pointed out that the development of Sino-U.S. relations by no means has been all plain sailing. The Taiwan issue is the main obstacle. We have no intention of demanding that the United States help us in achieving peaceful reunification; we just demand that the United States not interfere in China's internal affairs and erect obstacles to China's peaceful reunification. We hold that Sino-U.S. relations can only enjoy steady and sustained development by seriously practicing the principles stipulated in the Shanghai communique, the communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, and the 17 August communique, carrying out the commitments made by the U.S. side, and practicing mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and mutual noninterference in internal affairs.

On Sino-Soviet Relations

There is traditional friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples. The tense state of Sino-Soviet relations does not benefit anyone. We have consistently advocated normalizing Sino-Soviet relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. We hold that in addition to being in the interests of the Chinese and Soviet peoples, this is also beneficial for world peace and stability. Since the deputy foreign minister talks between China and the Soviet Union started, there has been some easing in relations between the two countries, trade volume between them has grown year by year, there has been some increase in contacts, and there may also be some high-level contacts. We welcome this development trend. However, it must also be pointed out that the three rounds of talks held so far have not solved any one of the three main obstacles that constitute a threat to China's security. We hope [xiwang 1585 2598] that the Soviet side will make common efforts with us in the fourth round of talks, to make substantive progress [shizhixing de jinzhhan 1395 6347 1840 4104 6651 1455] in solving these problems.

On China's Relations With Some Developed Countries

China's relations of friendship and cooperation with developed countries such as Japan and those in Western Europe, Australasia, and North America have indeed developed relatively rapidly. We share common interests with these countries in preserving world peace, and have common or close viewpoints with them on many major international issues; we and they have common needs in supplementing each other in fields of economic development and technical cooperation. This is the basis of the development of relations of friendship and cooperation with them. So far as economic and technical cooperation are concerned, there are vast potentials for developing ties between China and these countries. We will carry out for a long time the policy of opening up to the world, so as to continue to strengthen China's self-reliant capacity, and also to provide still broader possibilities for developing relations of friendship and cooperation with the countries of the world.

On Strengthening Friendship and Cooperation With Third World Countries

Strengthening understanding, friendship, unity and cooperation with the countries of the Third World represents the fundamental base of China's foreign policy. We resolutely support the struggles of the Third World countries in opposing imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism, racism, and Israeli expansionism; we resolutely support their just cause in developing their national economies in accordance with their own characteristics, and consolidating political independence with economic independence; we resolutely support the struggle of the people of southern Africa in opposing racial discrimination and striving for national independence; we resolutely support the policy of nonalignment pursued by the majority of Third World countries; and we resolutely support the reasonable demands of the Group of 77 and other Third World countries for changing the old international economic relationships and establishing a new international economic order.

The Chinese Government actively supports "South-South cooperation," and advocates improving North-South relations. In accordance with the four principles put forward by Premier Zhao during his visit to Africa of "equality and mutual benefit, stress on practical results, a variety of forms, and common development," the Chinese Government actively develops economic and technical cooperation with the countries of the Third World; it does as much as possible to provide necessary assistance to countries in extreme economic difficulty; it takes responsibility to the end for projects already built, and brings into full play the economic results of such projects; and it seriously abides by agreements and builds those projects it has undertaken to build. There have been increases between China and the Third World countries in economic, trade, cultural and scientific and technological exchanges and also in personnel contacts. China proceeds from its common interests with the Third World in handling relations with Third World countries. Hence, China's relations of cooperation with them are stable and firmly based, and are not affected by international upheavals. China will forever share the same fate as the Third World countries and will always stand together with them. There are no fundamental conflicts of interest between the countries of the Third World; their internal contradictions and conflicts are, after all, problems between friends. So long as they regard the overall situation as the most important thing they can solve such problems in a peaceful way by eliminating foreign interference, seeking common ground while reserving differences, holding patient consultations, and making allowances for and concessions to each other.

On the Kampuchean Question and Sino-Vietnamese Relations

Vietnam is still stubbornly refusing to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, thus causing tension in Southeast Asia. In common with all peace-loving countries, we resolutely support the proper demands of the countries of Southeast Asia for preserving peace and stability in the region. Vietnam must unconditionally withdraw all its forces from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions and the international conference declaration on the Kampuchea issue; the Kampuchean people should decide their own destiny by maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands, so that Kampuchea can become an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country.

The Chinese Government has consistently made untiring efforts for an early and just solution to the Kampuchean issue. However, the Vietnamese authorities have not only refused to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea but are continuing to use the Kampuchean issue to oppose China and worsen Sino-Vietnamese relations. They recently spread rumors of so-called Sino-Vietnamese "contacts" and "an improvement in relations" to dupe world opinion. Hence, the conditions for a political solution of the Kampuchea issue are not yet ripe, and it is difficult to improve Sino-Vietnamese relations for the time being.

Since the establishment of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the situation in the Kampuchean people's struggle to resist Vietnam has become better and better. We believe that the Kampuchean people who are persistently waging their struggle to resist Vietnam, with the sympathy and support of the people of various countries and relying on the unity of the various patriotic factions, will certainly be able to overcome all difficulties, win victory in saving themselves from their national peril and in kicking out the aggressors, and make their own contribution to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

On the Afghanistan Issue

The key to solving the Afghanistan problem is that the Soviet Union must abide by the relevant UN resolutions and immediately and unconditionally withdraw its army of occupation. We are not opposed to a political solution, and we are willing to participate in an international guarantee for solving the Afghan issue. However, any political solution method must have the withdrawal of Soviet forces as its precondition.

On the Middle East Situation

For more than 1 year, with U.S. support and connivance, Israel has waged large-scale aggression against Lebanon and savagely slaughtered the Lebanese and Palestinian people, with the result that the situation in the Middle East has gravely deteriorated. We hold that the Palestinian problem is the core of the Middle East problem. It is essential to restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their rights in returning to their homeland, in self-determination, and in building their country. Israel must give up its policy of aggression and expansion and withdraw from the Arab lands it has occupied since 1967, including Arab Jerusalem. Only thus can a lasting and just peace be gradually brought about in the Middle East. We will, as always, resolutely support the just struggle of the Palestinian people and the Arab people. As a friend of the Arab countries and people, China sincerely hopes that the Arab circles concerned and the various factions of the PLO will be able to regard the overall situation as the most important thing, seek common ground while reserving differences, strengthen unity, face the enemy together, and avoid doing things that grieve their friends and delight their enemies. We express appreciation and support for the positive efforts of certain Arab countries in promoting Arab unity.

WORLD BANK TO EXTEND LOANS TO PRC

OW211202 Beijing XINHUA in English 1115 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 21 (XINHUA) -- The World Bank will provide China with loans of one billion U.S. dollars in fiscal 1984, according to today's ECONOMIC DAILY. The figure includes 400 million U.S. dollars in interest-free loans from the International Development Association (IDA). More are expected from fiscal 1985 onward, the paper says.

Agreements on World Bank loans of about 700 million U.S. dollars will be signed in the first half of this year. Cooperation between China and the World Bank has been proceeding smoothly since China was restored to its seat in the World Bank in 1980, the paper says. In fiscal 1981 to 1983, the bank provided China with loans worth 870 million U.S. dollars, of which 300 million were preferential loans from the IDA.

The first agreement signed then between China and the World Bank was in November 1981 to provide the country with funds for improving facilities in 28 key institutions of higher learning and 44 laboratories and experimental centers. Other programs covered agriculture, communications, energy exploration and development, port construction, hydroelectric power, education and public health.

GEORGETOWN CENTER DELEGATION MEETS PRC LEADERS

Deng Xiaoping Meets Brzezinski

OW221116 Beijing XINHUA in English 1051 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 22 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, said here today that after China's reunification, Taiwan can still practise capitalism while the mainland keeps to socialism. "There can be two political systems within one China. Neither side will harm the other," he added.

He made the remarks with a delegation from the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) of Georgetown University led by Zbigniew Brzezinski, senior adviser to the CSIS and Amos Jordan, president of the Center. In the past two days the U.S. specialists and scholars discussed with their Chinese colleagues strategic, political and economic issues. Deng Xiaoping said he was happy to learn about the animated discussions between Chinese and American scholars and specialists.

To develop Sino-U.S. relations, he said, it is necessary first of all to increase mutual understanding. "We have to know more about the U.S. and our American friends have to know more about China too," he added. "The discussion between Chinese and American specialists and scholars is very good. It is quite understandable that the two sides cannot reach full agreement of views on a number of issues. But the presentation of views in a calm way helps increase understanding. We welcome more contacts of this kind. I earnestly hope to develop Sino-U.S. relations and hope to see a continuous enhancement of the friendship between our two peoples."

Brzezinski asked Deng whether there are changes in China's global strategy. Deng said: "The change of our views on the global strategy has mainly been brought about by that of the U.S. The most profound U.S. change is in the Taiwan issue."

"Of course," he said, "It is not caused by the Taiwan issue alone. The 'Taiwan Relations Act' has done the Chinese people harm which can not be underestimated." Deng said the U.S. should walk out of the bound [as received] of South Korea, Taiwan, Israel, and South Africa which he described as four aircraft carriers. Otherwise, it is impossible for the U.S. to take initiative in global strategy.

Brzezinski had met Deng Xiaoping on many occasions. He told Deng that he treasured their conversation. He said Deng is the central figure in China's four modernization drive and in fashioning Sino-U.S. relations. The growth of relations between the two countries, he said, is conducive to world peace and stability. Many U.S. statesmen sincerely wished for an enhancement of the relations, he added.

Referring to Sino-Soviet relations, Deng Xiaoping said: "The prerequisite to normalizing Sino-Soviet relations is the removal of the three major obstacles. We stick to this point. However, this does not prevent our two neighboring countries from improving or developing ties in certain other fields." Normalizing Sino-Soviet relations, he added, would certainly be beneficial to stabilizing the world situation. "It is impossible to see any dramatic changes in bilateral relations if the Soviet Union does not take a step towards removing the three major obstacles," he stressed.

China hopes for a stable world situation and for a peaceful environment at least for two decades. Thus, the Chinese people will be able to concentrate their efforts on the four modernization program.

I. 22 Feb 84

B 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

Present at the meeting were Wang Bingnan, Wu Xiequan, Huan Xiang, Han Xu, and U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur W. Hummel. At noon today the U.S. delegation gave a return banquet. In his speech Amos Jordan said that it was an honor for him to meet Chairman Deng and to listen to his analysis on international issues.

He said he hoped the researchers of the two countries would exchange views frequently. Jordan, on behalf of the U.S. Center for Strategic and International Studies, invited the Chinese specialists and scholars to send delegations to the U.S. to continue their discussions.

Deng Yingchao Receives Delegation

OW220754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 22 (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and honorary president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, today met with a delegation from the Center for Strategic and International Studies of Georgetown University, USA, led by Zbigniew Brzezinski, senior adviser to the Center, and Amos Jordan, president of the Center.

Welcoming the visitors, Deng Yingchao said that an American ship, the "Empress of China," called at the Huangpu port, Guangdong, two hundred years ago. Former President Richard Nixon visited China twelve years ago. The fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries was marked last January. "Now, we have scholars and experts of our two countries discussing problems of common interest. This is a very good form and will help enhance the friendship between our two peoples," she said. She looked forward to more exchanges of visits between the two peoples so as to increase mutual understanding.

Brzezinski said that the handshake between Premier Zhou Enlai and President Nixon twelve years ago marked a very significant moment. He said he hoped that the delegation's visit would contribute to the development of U.S.-China relations. "We hold you, Chairman Deng Yingchao, in high esteem. We know you have contributed much to the Chinese people's revolution and the cause of world peace," he added.

REAGAN APPROVES MARINE WITHDRAWAL FROM BEIRUT

OW180142 Beijing XINHUA in English 0116 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] Washington, February 17 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan today approved an order to move U.S. Marines in Beirut to ships offshore within 30 days beginning today, according to White House spokesman Larry Speakes. Speakes told reporters here today President Reagan has "given final approval" to a plan prepared by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger outlining the timetable for withdrawing U.S. Marines in Beirut offshore.

Speakes said 1,400 U.S. Marines stationed at Beirut International Airport have reached an informal agreement with antigovernment Moslem forces allowing American troops safe passage to the U.S. Embassy first. He added that at the same time the U.S. troops will guarantee the safety of civilians and political leaders of the Moslem forces to travel through the airport.

Meanwhile, administration officials said the United States will move to protect Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil if the deteriorating military situation in Beirut puts his life in danger. It is estimated that 265 American servicemen have died in Lebanon since the U.S. Marines were sent to Beirut in August 1982. President Reagan announced on February 7 that he would move U.S. Marines to ships offshore but had given no timetable before today's approval.

U.S. FACING 'DIFFICULT CHOICES' ON LEBANON

HK180737 Beijing REW/MIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 84 p 6

[*"Newsletter From Americ." by Zhang Yunwen: "Difficult Choice"*]

[Text] The Reagan administration officially announced on 15 February that the work of withdrawing the U.S. Marines in Lebanon to ships offshore would be completed within 30 days. This is the third withdrawal timetable to be announced within less than 10 days.

President Reagan issued a written statement on 7 February in which he announced his decision on a phased withdrawal of U.S. troops in Lebanon. After that, senior government officials issued a stream of contradictory statements on the issue. At first government officials said that the withdrawal would be completed in 3 months, while the Defense Department announced that 50 men would first be withdrawn within 30 days. After that, a White House official said at a briefing that it would take 4 months to complete "redeployment." A government official then came up with a different version, stating that the withdrawal would be completed in 30 days. There have also been different statements on U.S. warships' bombardment of Muslim militia positions. The secretary of the Navy explained the escalation of the bombardment as support for the Lebanese Army. White House spokesman Speakes amended this, saying that its aim was to protect American lives.

On the question of whether the Lebanese Government would abrogate the "Lebanese-Israeli agreement," the President told newsmen that as the United States was not a signatory to the agreement, it could not state its position. However, Secretary of State Shultz stressed in a statement that the United States continued to support this agreement. He added that all those who advocated abrogating this agreement must "undertake" to find an alternative way to bring about the withdrawal of Israeli forces.

This state of affairs reflects the confusion in policy within the U.S. Government due to its hesitations over the Middle East situation in the face of the dramatic deterioration in Lebanon.

Observers here point out that the decision on phased withdrawal of the Marines announced by Reagan on 7 February was obviously made under internal and external pressure: military pressure from the Muslim militias in Lebanon and political pressure from within the United States, especially from Congress. What is ironic is that it was none other than U.S. military circles and President Reagan's election campaign advisers who held that the Marines stationed at Beirut airport would be unable to have any impact on the Lebanese situation, and therefore advocated withdrawing them. Public opinion circles hold that this is absolutely not a "3-mile redeployment" but a major "reversal" in foreign policy. As Shultz acknowledged in a 15 February statement, the U.S. Government faces a "difficult choice" in the rapidly changing Lebanese situation.

In the wake of visits to Washington this week by the president of Egypt and the king of Jordan, diplomatic activities have gotten underway to replace the multinational force with a UN force and also to push anew Reagan's "Middle East peace plan" of 1982. However, neither public opinion circles nor government officials are optimistic over prospects in the Middle East. The death of Soviet leader Andropov diverted people's attention for a moment; however, the daily deterioration of the Lebanese situation and the Middle East problem are becoming an ever hotter issue facing Reagan in this election year.

PLA PAPER: YUNNAN FRONTIER GUARDS PROTECT BORDER

OW210918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0902 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese frontier guards in Yunnan Province have sent more than 40 detachments and patrol teams to protect border areas during the spring planting season, today's LIBERATION ARMY DAILY reported. Since January, it added, the Vietnamese have fired on vehicles and people using the Honghe highway, close to the frontier, killing or wounding three civilians and damaging many vehicles. Six detachments were sent there to ensure safe transporation of farming materials on the vital trunk, which links local farms and a dozen border towns.

Vietnamese troops recently attacked vehicles on the highway under the cover of morning mist. Chinese soldiers fired back, killing two Vietnamese, the paper said. Increased patrols also guarded 60 hectares of threatened farmland at the Jinchang Commune in Maguan County, it added, noting that the stepped-up protection allowed local residents to complete their spring planting.

WU XUEQIAN LEAVES FOR BURMA, MALAYSIA VISITS

OW220306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0235 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 22 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian left here today by air for a three-day goodwill visit to Burma. He will be visiting Malaysia from February 25 to 28. He will also meet Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Savetsila as the guest of the Thai Foreign Ministry when he makes a stopover in Bangkok. Wu Xueqian was seen off by Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Gong Dafei and Assistant Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing.

Wu Xueqian told XINHUA in an exclusive interview prior to his departure that the Chinese Government has all along attached importance to fostering good relstions with neighbouring countries. "I hope that my current visit will be useful for deepening mutual understanding, enhancing friendly cooperation and pushing forward China's relations with Burma and Malaysia, both being China's good friends," he said.

The foreign minister said that he expected to meet with Burmese President U San Yu, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha and Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing. "I am looking forward to exchanging views with them on furthering our bilateral relations and on international issues of common concern," he said. "Both China and Burma are concerned in particular with peace and stability in "southeast Asia." He added, "Therefore it will be my pleasure to exchange views with Burmese leaders on the situation in the region."

Replying to the question of whether he will exchange views and coordinate positions with Malaysian officials in the light of the latest developments of the Kampuchean situation, Wu Xueqian said that bilateral relations had grown continuously between China and Malaysia and other ASEAN countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations. He said he hoped that his visit to Malaysia would be instrumental to enhancing the relations.

"There has been good coordination and cooperation between China and the ASEAN countries on many important international issues. And the ASEAN states have paid great attention to the Kampuchean issue," Wu Xueqian said. "During my visit to Malaysia, I will have in-depth discussions on the Kampuchean issue with Foreign Minister Ghazali bin Shafie. I am also ready to exchange views with him on other international issues of common concern," he said.

Also present at the airport were diplomatic envoys of Burmese, Malaysian and Thai Embassies in Beijing.

I. 22 Feb 84

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

11

REPORTAGE ON PRC-CONGO DIPLOMATIC TIES ANNIVERSARY

Wu Xueqian Meets Minister

OW181336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1317 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 18 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, met and had a friendly talk here this evening with Aime Emmanuel Yoka, minister delegate of the president in charge of cooperation affairs of the Congo, Mrs Yoka and their party. After the meeting Wu Xueqian gave a banquet in honor of the guests.

Yoka and his party arrived here yesterday to attend the celebrations for the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the Congo.

Friendship Association Reception

OW211528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 21 (XINHUA) -- The 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the Congo was marked at a reception given by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries here this evening.

Present were Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Aime Emmanuel Yoka, minister delegate of the president in charge of cooperation affairs of the Congo, and Mrs Yoka.

In his toast, Chu Tunan, vice-president of the host association, said in the past 20 years friendship and cooperation between China and the Congo had grown steadily. The two peoples had established a solid friendly relationship of sincerity and mutual trust. He hoped that the two countries would make joint efforts to expand such a relationship.

Jean-Claude Ganga, the Congolese ambassador to China, said that he was happy about the fruitful all-round cooperation between the two countries in the political and economic fields. He paid tribute to the efforts made by Chinese experts and embassy officials now in the Congo for strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Also present on the occasion were leading members of other government departments, people's organizations and the Beijing municipal People's Government. The reception was followed by a performance by teachers and students of the Conservatory of Chinese Music.

ZHAO MEETS UPPER VOLTA FOREIGN MINISTER DIALLO

OW211354 Beijing XINHUA in English 1327 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said today that China was willing to join Upper Volta and other developing countries in promoting South-South cooperation in various forms and fields. He said this at a meeting with Hama Arba Diallo, foreign minister of Upper Volta, here this afternoon.

The premier [words indistinct] cooperation between China and Upper Volta was part of South-South cooperation, which had enormous potentials. China and Upper Volta enjoyed good relations and shared same or similar views on many major international issues, Zhao Ziyang said.

Their economic and technical cooperation had been satisfactory, Zhao said. China hoped to explore more forms of cooperation with Upper Volta on the principles of equality and mutual benefit and helping to supply each other's needs. Zhao Ziyang said he appreciated the Upper Volta Government's foreign policy.

Diallo said that Upper Volta and China were good friends. Fruitful results had been achieved in bilateral cooperation in agriculture, public health and culture. In the last two days the two sides had had good talks, Diallo added.

Present on the occasion were Gong Dafei, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and the Upper Volta ambassador to China, Michel Monvel Dah.

Cultural Agreement Signed

OW211420 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 21 (XINHUA) -- China and Upper Volta will increase bilateral cooperation and exchange in the fields of culture, education, science, medical affairs, sports, publication, information and broadcasting. This decision is underlined in a cultural agreement between the Chinese Government and the Upper Volta Government that was signed here today.

Chinese Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi and the visiting Upper Volta Foreign Minister S.E.M. Hama Arba Diallo signed the agreement on behalf of their governments. The governments also signed a protocol on China's assignment of medical teams to work in Upper Volta.

According to the protocol, China will, at the request of the Upper Volta Government, send a 16-member medical team to Upper Volta to carry out medical treatment and prevention and to share experience with Upper Volta doctors. The protocol was signed by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Lu Xuejian and Upper Volta Foreign Minister S.E.M. Hama Arba Diallo.

ENVOY TO UPPER VOLTA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

LD191844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 19 Feb 84

[Text] Lome, February 19 (XINHUA) -- New Chinese Ambassador to Upper Volta Feng Zhishan has presented his credentials to head of state of Upper Volta Thomas Sankara, according to a report received here this morning.

The presentation ceremony was held on Friday in Manga, a city south of the capital, Ouagadougou, in a traditional manner. The Chinese ambassador was greeted by over 2,000 people there.

After the ceremony, Sankara and Feng Zhishan had a cordial and friendly conversation. The Chinese ambassador arrived in Ouagadougou on January 6.

GAMBIAN PRESIDENT INAUGURATES PRC-AIDED PROJECTS

OW210422 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Dakar, February 20 (CINHUA) -- Gambian President Dawda K. Jawara today praised China's four principles of cooperation with African countries at a ceremony inaugurating the "Independence" stadium and the sportsmen's "Friendship" dormitory, according to a report from Banjul.

President Jawara cut the ribbon and unveiled the commemorative plates of the two buildings completed with Chinese aid. He said the projects of cooperation offered by China were helpful to Gambia's development. He thanked the Chinese Government and people for their support and cooperation.

Present on the occasion were also Gambian Vice-President Bakary B. Darbo, Parliament President N'Jie, ministers as well as diplomatic envoys including Chinese Ambassador to Gambia Liang Feng. The construction of the stadium and dormitory was completed in May 1983 after three years' work.

RED CROSS SOCIETY DONATES FUNDS FOR GAMBIANS

OW210420 Beijing XINHUA in English 0252 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Dakar, February 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Gambia Liang Feng today gave a check for 14,000 pounds sterling (about 20,769 U.S. dollars) to Gambian Vice-President Bakary Darbo in the name of the Chinese Red Cross Society to help people in the drought stricken area, according to a dispatch received here. The Chinese ambassador expressed his sympathy and solicitude to the Gambian people who have suffered.

BURUNDI NATIONAL ASSFMBLY DELEGATION TO VISIT

OW201122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1038 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 20 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the National Assembly and the Party of Unity and National Progress of Burundi is scheduled to arrive in Beijing on February 23 for a one-week friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The delegation is led by Emile Mworoha, president of the Burundi National Assembly and general secretary of the Party of Unity and National Progress.

According to reliable sources, during their stay here, Mworoha and his party will meet leading members of the NPC Standing Committee, and Chinese Communist Party and state leaders. The two sides will exchange views on further developing the friendly relations between the China's National People's Congress and its Burundi counterpart and between the parties of the two countries, and on issues of common concern. The delegation will also visit Hefei and Nanjing cities in east China.

Delegation Departs

OW210224 Beijing XINHUA in English 0212 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Bujumbura, February 20 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the National Assembly of Burundi left here this afternoon for an official eight-day visit to China starting on February 23, at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress. The delegation is led by Emile Mworoha, president of the Assembly and general secretary of the Party of Unity and National Progress. Among those seeing the delegation off at the airport was the Chinese Ambassador to Burundi Tian Zhidong.

XINHUA VIEWS OUTLOOK FOR LEBANESE 8-POINT PLAN

OW181646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 18 Feb 84

["Dark Prospects for War-Ravaged Lebanon" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beirut, February 18 (XINHUA correspondent) -- No end is in sight to the prolonged chaos in strife-torn Lebanon as the Saudi Arabian eight-point peace package was turned down by the opposition and Syria.

When Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim was reading out the eight-point plan at a press conference here yesterday upon his return from Saudi Arabia, there came reports that the Syrian Government had rejected it.

Radio Damascus quoted a government spokesman as saying that the plan was an "idea" of President Al-Jumayyil's and a "naked fraud" designed to implement, rather than abrogate, the Lebanese-Israeli accord, because the accord calls for, as the Saudi plan does, simultaneous withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli forces and security arrangements to be made in south Lebanon.

This followed Lebanon's opposition leader Walid Junblatt's spurning of the eight-point package, saying that concessions made in it were "too little a step and too late." He held out in his demand that President Al-Jumayyil step down.

Nabih Birri, president of the Shi'ite faction "Amal," said that until Al-Jumayyil's responsibilities for the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut's southern suburbs were determined, his organization would not have anything to do with any plan.

The Christian militia organization "Lebanese Forces," on the other hand, called for immediate sanction and implementation of the Lebanese-Israeli accord by the government in the belief that the accord offered the only way of salvaging the country's south, Al-Biqa' valley and north and freeing it from Syria's control.

Local observers noted that the opposition's recent major military advances, coupled with their control of West Beirut, has brought about a tilt in the country's balance of forces in favor of the Muslims. What is more, they said, the evacuation of the Palestine Liberation Organization forces from Lebanon and the government's inability to implement the Lebanese-Israeli accord have weakened Lebanon's role in the U.S.-Middle East strategy. Consequently, the Reagan administration decided to reduce its military involvement in Lebanon. This in turn resulted in a toughening of the opposition's and Syria's stance which very likely would lead to another escalation in hostilities in this already war-scarred land, if their demands are not met.

PRC ENVOY IN TUNIS MEETS 'ARAFAT, AFFIRMS SUPPORT

OW210832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0633 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Tunis, February 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Tunisia Xie Bangding told PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat today that the Chinese Government will as always support the struggle of the Palestinian people. Xie said the Chinese Government and people are concerned about the struggle of the Palestinian people.

'Arafat briefed the Chinese ambassador on the Middle East situation, especially the new developments in the struggle of the Palestinian people. Deputy commander-in-chief of the Palestinian revolutionary forces Abu Jihad and PLO representative in Tunis Hakam Balaoui were present at the meeting.

I. 22 Feb 84

I 5

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ZAIRE

OW190756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0652 GMT 19 Feb 84

[Text] Kinshasa, February 18 (XINHUA) -- A technical cooperation agreement was signed between China and Zaire here today for managing Zaire's People's Palace.

Zairian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Lengema and Chinese Ambassador here Li Shanyi signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Under the agreement, 10 Chinese technicians will be sent to Zaire to provide technical assistance for the repair and maintenance of the building's facilities and offer suggestions as to the palace's management and train technicians for the country.

KUWAITI CROWN PRINCE RECEIVES NEW PRC ENVOY

OW201404 Beijing XINHUA in English 1308 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Kuwait, February 20 (XINHUA) -- Kuwaiti Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sa'd as-Salim as-Sabah received here this morning the new Chinese ambassador to Kuwait, Yang Fuchang.

The prime minister said Kuwait and China enjoy a good relationship and expressed the hope that the two countries would increase their cooperative relationship in various fields. He said the Kuwaiti Government thought highly of the Chinese Government and its support of the Arab cause.

CPC, MINISTRY INVESTIGATING MOLDY RICE SHIPMENTS

HK220542 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Feb 84 p 2

[Report by reporter Pan Gang: "The CPC Central Committee Discipline Inspection Commission and the Ministry of Commerce Are Handling the Incident of Moldy Rice Being Sent to Shanghai by Several Provinces"]

[Text] The serious incident of moldy rice being sent to Shanghai by several provinces has been investigated by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the Ministry of Commerce for nearly one-half year, and the main facts have basically been ascertained. Shanghai received a total of 410 million jin of rice in the second quarter of last year, and more than 713,000 jin was moldy and inedible. More than 49 million jin of the rice had fermented and changed color, and had to be returned to the mill for treatment. This was a serious accident, for many years very seldom seen in grain allocation and transportation work.

This accident was mainly caused by incorrect management ideas as well as the bureaucratic work style of some units. Most of the polished rice sent to Shanghai from such provinces as Hubei, Hunan, Anhui, and Zhejiang has exceeded the moisture content standard of "safety grain." The moisture content of the polished rice shipped from Qichun and Xishui Counties, Hubei, and Taoyuan County, Hunan, all exceeded the limits for "safety grain," and consequently became extremely moldy after it reached Shanghai. Furthermore, because of inadequate granaries in Shanghai, the backing up of railroad cars and ships also increased losses caused by mold.

In the last 2 years, there have been bumper grain harvests in various southern provinces, and because of the inability of storage facilities to catch up, the stockpiling of grain in the open air has increased. However, in the process of transferring the grain, because of incorrect management ideas, some of the food departments did not take into consideration the general interest, and even adopted the method of benefitting themselves at the expense of others. For example, after taking in grain with a high moisture content, the grain bureaus of Qichun and Xishui Counties in Hubei Province did not take vigorous measures to redry it in the sun, but practiced "moving the moisture content" and passing the "burden" to the units on the receiving end. In a boatload of rice shipped from Xishui County to Shanghai in the middle of last April, more than 35,000 jin had become moldy and turned bad, and, of the remainder, nearly 1 million jin had completely changed color. Also, there was no investigation afterward to affix responsibility for this serious accident. In a boatload of polished rice shipped to Shanghai from Qichun County in the middle of April, more than 13,000 jin became moldy and turned bad, and nearly 1 million jin of the remainder had fermented and changed color. The leading members of the grain bureau of this county were not the least distressed.

The transportation departments have violated the rules of allocation and transportation, and their failure to carry out a conscientious inspection of the quality of the railroad cars and ships is also one of the violations. When the Nanchang No 2 granary was loading two railroad cars with rice for Shanghai, it happened to be raining heavily and the carriages became soaked, but the personnel on the spot disregarded the fact that the grain was getting wet and continued their loading in violation of the rules.

The Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the party organization of the Ministry of Commerce are investigating and handling the above case.

Commentator on Incorrect Management

HK220544 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Feb 84 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Serious Consequence of Incorrect Ideas in Management"]

[Text] In the second quarter of last year, a great deal of the rice sent to Shanghai by several provinces, such as Hubei, Hunan, Anhui, Zhejiang, and Jiangxi, became moldy and turned bad. Although there are many objective factors, this incident is mainly due to the incorrect management ideas and the bureaucratic work style in the grain departments of certain districts. The lesson of this incident merits conscientious summation, and we must keep it well in mind.

In all of our work, there is always a question of correctly handling the relations between the situation as a whole and the parts of the situation. For the grain management departments and the transportation departments, maintaining quality and quantity, and fulfilling the grain allocation and transfer plan of the state on schedule, are extremely important tasks. This moldy rice incident has indicated that there are indeed incorrect ideas in management as well as the problem of showing no concern for the general interest in some of the grain management units. When the "dangerous grain" obviously has exceeded the safety moisture content standard, for the sake of "saving" the cost of redrying the grain in the sun, some counties had no compunction in "moving" the moisture content, and disregarded the hidden danger of the rice becoming moldy. When the units on the receiving end responded that the grain had fermented and changed color, some of the counties remained indifferent and continued to ship the rice. This method is in fact intolerable. Some of the leading comrades do not attach importance to investigation and study, and they have no knowledge of grain quality or the conditions of transportation and storage capacity. When problems occurred they also did not conscientiously investigate and affix responsibility or deal strictly with them, and they paid no attention to the losses sustained by the state. This kind of bureaucracy has caused serious losses to the country, and should be described as a dereliction of duty on the part of the leading members concerned.

For a long time, various grain departments have accumulated quite a bit of experience in making grain work successful under conditions of inadequate grain supply. However, they lack experience in making grain work successful under several years of bumper harvests and an ample supply of commodity grain. At present, the grain departments are faced with new problems in how to purchase, transfer, and market. The difficulty of selling grain and oil in the countryside is an outstanding manifestation of this kind of change. As a result of the all-round development of the rural economy, the output of commodity grain and oil will rapidly increase in the future, and the task of storage and transportation will become greater. Under this kind of condition, how the grain and oil purchasing departments improve their purchasing method and further satisfy the demand of the commune members to sell grain and oil, and how the processing, transportation, and storage departments make their work adapt to this developing situation, are problems we must handle conscientiously and solve quickly. We must adapt our thinking to this kind of change, provide more effective leadership over the weak links, strengthen cooperation between various departments, enliven and make a success of grain management work, strive to create a new situation in grain work, and make new contributions for further invigorating the urban and rural economy, and satisfying the needs of production as well as consumption.

IMPLEMENTING DOCUMENT NO 1 'ENLIGHTENS' PEASANTS

HK220313 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] The powerful effect of Central Document No 1 in Hebei's rural areas once again provides vivid proof that the party's policies enjoy great popularity and comply with the people's wishes.

A major developing tendency in rural commodity production has emerged throughout the country. More and more peasants have performed on the great stage of commodity production. The hundreds of thousands of peasant households are turning into commodity producers and dealers. This is another major breakthrough in the rural economy after the introduction of the production responsibility system. It will certainly bring about a huge change in our rural economy as a whole. We must profoundly realize this general background against which the Chinese peasants in the 1980's are engaging in economic activities and realize the far-reaching historical change which is under way in the rural areas to keep pace with the rapid development of the rural situation and with the peasants' giant strides forward.

Cadres at all levels should further realize: One of the key points in our rural work is to encourage peasants to build up their wealth through hard work and to guide peasants' efforts in developing commodity production. The present change in the countryside poses a challenge to all trades and professions and also poses a new topic for our rural cadres. Comrades in all fields must actively assist the peasants in developing commodity production and use concrete actions to take up the challenge. Mutual assistance between town and countryside should be carried forward under the new situation, and the alliance between workers and peasants should be further strengthened and consolidated. All rural cadres should continue to emancipate their minds and bear in mind the overall economic situation to be good leaders in commodity production development.

The development of the rural situation profoundly enlightens people: The enormous achievements and the leading role of the reforms in agriculture have made it not only a foundation for the national economy but also an important foundation for the whole nation's unity and stability. As the lives of 800 million peasants become stable, prosperous, and rich, the overall economic and political situation in our country will be decisively improved. Therefore, the whole party must attach great importance to agriculture and take it as a fundamental issue which must be grasped tightly. This guiding principle must never be given up. We should realize successful results in agriculture and, more importantly, should realize the great potential to be tapped in agriculture. At the same time, we should promptly and correctly resolve new problems appearing in the development of the rural situation to enable the vast number of peasants to put on a drama full of sound and color, power and grandeur on the great stage of commodity production under the guidance of Central Document No 1.

EDUCATION MINISTRY SYMPOSIUM ON HU QIAOMU ARTICLE

OW211754 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1204 GMT 18 Feb 84

[By reporters Yang Jianye and Xiao Jiabao]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Feb (XINHUA) -- To do a good job in helping the vast numbers of cadres, teachers, and students on the educational front to study Hu Qiaomu's important article, the Ministry of Education sponsored an academic symposium in Beijing from 11 to 16 February on the "Question Concerning Humanism and Alienation."

Xing Bensi, director of the Institute of Philosophy of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; Professor Luo Guojie and Associate Professor Jin Huiming of China People's University; Professor Huang Nansen of Beijing University; and Lu Zhichao, Director of the Bureau of Theoretical Study [li lun ju 3810 6158 1444] of the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department, addressed the symposium, stating their experiences and gains in studying Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article.

Through study and discussions, the participants enhanced their awareness of the importance of studying Hu Qiaomu's article and gained a deeper understanding of its basic spirit and essential points. From the viewpoint of Marxist historical materialism, the participants believe that Hu Qiaomu's article has made a scientific analysis of and given a scientific answer to the recent controversies among our country's theorists over the question of humanism and alienation. It has intensively revealed the essence of the controversies, thus providing a very convincing basis of argument to clarify the ideological confusion caused by some articles which publicize abstract humanism and the theory of "alienation in socialism." With regard to the teaching and study of philosophy and other social sciences, it has given our comrades intensive enlightenment on how to keep to the socialist direction; how to use the Marxist stand, viewpoint, and method to study the various questions on social development and to distinguish among various trends of thought in society; and how to strengthen ideological and political work to radically lead the young people to uphold the socialist world outlook and socialist concept of life.

Vice Minister of Education Peng Peiyun delivered a speech at the symposium. She said: Hu Qiaomu's article, "On Humanism and Alienation," is a good, important Marxist-Leninist article on the theoretical front. It has provided a sharp ideological weapon for solving the ideological problems among young students and is a good teaching material for conducting education in historical materialism. For this reason, the Ministry of Education has decided to make it major teaching material for the students' ideological and political education for a long time to come. The essential contents and basic spirit of this article should be organically combined with other materials in teaching courses in Marxist-Leninist theories, communist ideology and ethics, and other related liberal arts according to these courses' characteristics. In compiling and revising the relevant teaching programs and teaching materials, it is imperative that the essential contents of this article be included.

She pointed out that education departments and schools at various levels should arrange some time in the second semester of the 1983-84 school year to study Hu Qiaomu's article and do well to assist the study in a way which suits their respective conditions.

The symposium was attended by more than 50 comrades engaged in ideological, theoretical, and educational work from 29 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions.

ARTICLE DISCUSSES HISTORICAL MATERIALISM VIEWS

HK211253 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by Jia Chunfeng: "Step Up Propaganda and Research on Historical Materialism"]

[Text] Reading Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article "On Humanism and Alienation" has given us much enlightenment on how to employ the Marxist viewpoints on historical materialism to analyze, historically and concretely, social life and social thinking.

In view of the confused thinking on humanism and the problem of alienation evidenced in recent years in certain articles written by our country's theorists and literature and art circles, and in view of the ill effects on the formation of outlooks on the world, life, and morality that have been engendered on people, particularly certain young people, by the erroneous views and propaganda on these problems, we have deeply felt that stepping up the research and propaganda on historical materialism is of an exceedingly important and urgent significance.

In the initial period of liberation, our party, conforming with the immense changes in our society, carried out, in an organized manner, educational processing on the history of social development among the extensive masses of cadres and intellectuals, and gained very good results. This universal indoctrination of the basic knowledge on historical materialism has played a positive role in various respects such as enabling people to acquire a general knowledge of the objective laws governing social development, making them correctly understand China's social structure, China's history and the people's great revolution led by the CPC, teaching them to acquire a more intensive understanding of the far-reaching significance of China's great historical transformation seen in the birth of New China and thereby urging on, and encouraging people to strive for the realization of the various tasks facing the party and the people. Up to now, when talking about the studies and learning at that time, certain comrades still have the feeling of having been greatly benefited. Today, the actual conditions on various sides in our country, when compared with the initial period of the founding of the PRC, have all undergone immense historical changes. Over the past 30 years and more, our socialist enterprise has scored world-renowned successes, but, in the course of development, we have also met with serious setbacks and have committed various blunders and mistakes. At one time, the two counterrevolutionary blocs led separately by Lin Biao and Jiang Qing brought enormous misfortunes to our country, our nationalities and our people.

Following the smashing of Jiang Qing's counterrevolutionary bloc, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and thanks to difficult and supreme efforts made by the whole party and people of the whole country, we have effected a great historical change of events. Abiding by the policy set by the 12th CPC National Congress, people of the various nationalities of our country are now devoting their full efforts to opening up a new situation of socialist modernization construction, advancing relentlessly forward along the socialist road built with special Chinese characteristics. During China's new period of historical development, if we can make an increasing number of people firmly grasp the world outlook and methodology of historical materialism, it will doubtless greatly help us to correctly understand and interpret history and also greatly facilitate our correct understanding and treatment of reality.

Establishment of a Material Conception of History Had an Especially Important Significance in the Formation of Marxism's Entire World Outlook

In emphasizing the importance of propaganda and education on historical materialism, first of all it is necessary to fully understand the important position and important role of historical materialism in the formation of the entire world outlook of Marxism. In the preface which he wrote for the book "Anti-Duhring," Engels referred to the materialist conception of history as "a central problem of my viewpoint." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3 p 50) The world outlook of Marxism is dialectical materialism and historical materialism. At one time, Lenin described Marxist philosophy as "cast of one whole piece of iron" to illustrate the organic union into a whole historical materialism and dialectical materialism.

True, Lenin did mention "expanding the understanding of materialism of the natural world to the understanding of the human society." Here, the word "expanding" had reference to the incomplete and one-sided state of old materialism, that is to say, half-hearted materialism, and carried the meaning of thoroughly implementing materialism. This by no means signified any order of precedence in history between dialectical materialism and historical materialism, nor that dialectical materialism had come first, after which, following the application of dialectical materialism on the studies of social history, historical materialism was generated.

This problem was specially explained in a book "Principles of Historical Materialism" published recently by the People's Publishing House (edited by Xiao Qian [5153 0467], Li Xiulin [2621 4423 2651] and Wang Yongxiang [3076 3057 4382]). In fact, in the course of the formation of Marxist philosophy, dialectical materialism and historical materialism took a unified course of concurrent development and in the process the discovery of the materialist conception of history possessed an especially important significance.

As everyone knows, Engels considered historical materialism and the theory of surplus value the two most important discoveries Marx made, which would forever shine in the history of science. At their earliest stage, Marx and Engels both belonged to the Hegel clique in the world outlook of philosophy but in politics they were followers of revolutionary democratism. Changes in their philosophical, historical, and political outlooks had passed through a most intensive stage. In philosophical outlook they started from Hegel, and, via Feuerbach, "proceeded toward historical (and dialectical) materialism." (see "Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 38 pp 386-387) In the course of their transformation from idealism to dialectical materialism and historical materialism and from revolutionary democratism to communism, they played a decisive role in the research on problems of social history and study on the political life of the state and the economic life of society.

The above refers to the establishment of the entire Marxist world outlook. After the formation of the Marxist world outlook, each person's grasping and setting up this scientific and revolutionary world outlook is realized frequently through a correct understanding of social history and politics. The struggle of mankind to transform the objective world includes activities to transform nature and society. In order to survive, mankind must solve the problems of material life and declare war on nature. But in the face of nature, the individual is weak and powerless and to declare war on nature, mankind must form definite social relations (of which relations of material production are most important) and must handle well the various kinds of social contradictions and engage in activities of social transformation. Otherwise it will be difficult to solve well the contradiction between society and nature or to effectively carry on the struggle to transform nature. This is to say, mankind's struggle to transform nature must be an activity of society, and the two great practical activities of mankind to transform nature and to transform society are closely linked together in an indivisible manner.

Transformation of nature necessarily involves transformation of society and only in transforming society can there be an effective transformation of nature. In mankind's activities to transform nature, of the greatest importance is transformation of production relations. And this cannot but touch upon the political upper structure and ideology and maintaining definite production relations. But mankind's activities to transform society are influenced and controlled by a definite social ideology while mankind's ideology is formed in the practical activities to transform society. Precisely because of this, each and every constituent member of society, in the course of nurturing and setting up a world outlook and views of life, must generally first accept the challenge of various kinds of social problems and must first explain and interpret the various kinds of social problems of a political, economic, and cultural nature with which they are confronted.

And in this context, we are provided with the most correct and powerful ideological weapon in the historical materialism of Marxism (particularly its theories on productive force and production relations, on economic foundation and the upper structure, on social existence and social ideology, on class and class struggle, on the state and revolution, on liberation of the proletariat and the liberation of all mankind, and so on).

Only in Grasping Historical Materialism Can Society's Real Problems Be Explained Scientifically

We have seen that, several years ago, on problems such as those on ideology, faith, and views of life some young people had acquired a certain erroneous understanding. This can be seen from the discussions in a letter from a reader, Pan Xiaolai [3382 2556 0171]. The description in the novel "Disappearance of the Sunset Glow" of the change of ideology to religious fideism on the part of the young girl Nanshan [0589 3790] also reflects this problem. The most important reason for the appearance of conditions of this kind is the lack of a historical, dialectical, and scientific analysis and understanding of certain conditions and problems that have emerged in the course of the development of our country's socialist enterprises. This is to say, the problems pertain to the failure to grasp the basic viewpoints of the Marxist materialist conception of history in the understanding and study of social phenomena. Countless facts have repeatedly told us that, divorced from the scientific theories and guidance of historical materialism, and lacking knowledge of the basic and principal contradictions in society and of an all-round and scientific understanding of the law governing the operation and development of the contradictions of society, many of the problems in social practices and social realities cannot be solved correctly, and it will be difficult to obtain a regulated understanding of the multifarious and complex social phenomena and social life.

For example, in the socialist society in our country there still exist different kinds of contradiction which are of a varying nature and are at different levels, and in the various concrete systems of our socialism there still exist many evils and drawbacks. After all, how should we comprehend all these problems? Herein, there is the question of whether or not it is possible to make use of the viewpoints of historical materialism to analyze the contradictions of socialist society, and to that end, handle the development and perfection of the socialist system.

The basic contradictions of a socialist society are still the contradictions between the productive force and production relations and between the economic base and the upper-level structure. However, these basic contradictions of a socialist society are basically different from the basic contradictions under all the exploitation systems of the past, and therefore the method of solving them is necessarily basically different. This is because our socialist society has already wiped out the exploitation system and the exploiting classes, has abolished the private-ownership system, and has set up a basic economic system in the form of a socialist public-ownership system as well as a socialist basic political system which goes along with it.

This basic economic and political system reflects a unanimity in the basic interests between the working class and the entire people. Precisely because of this, the basic contradictions of a socialist society do not assume an opposing posture and are not solved through a violent struggle between the classes. Following the continuous development of the social productive force, the working class and the vast masses of people, under the party's leadership, can completely and consciously reform those portions of the production relations which do not suit the development of the productive force as well as those portions of the upper-level structures which cannot fit in with the economic foundation.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have been carrying out reforms in the direction of fully displaying the superiority of the socialist system and establishing socialism with special Chinese characteristics so that our socialist system will continuously reform and perfect itself. However, if we use the concept of "alienation" and use alienation as the theory and method of deriving the conclusion that in the course of the development of this main body of socialist society, due to its own activities, alienation forces in opposition to itself will necessarily be generated, then not only will it be impossible to scientifically explain the various kinds of real contradictions and real problems encountered in the development of a socialist society, but people will also waver in their attitude and become skeptical about the prospects of the development of the socialist enterprise.

Again, for example, we have already scientifically analyzed and discussed the nature and cause of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the CPC History Since the Founding of the PRC" in accordance with the Marxist materialist conception of history. This is a broad example of our learning from the materialist conception of history. However, it is not at all easy from here to really learn, study, and analyze the scientific world outlook and materialist conception of history of the multi-colored and ever-changing social problems or to transform the scientific methodology shown in the "Resolution" into a scientific methodology of our own in the analysis of problems. Is it not true that some articles and publications have employed abstract human nature and abstract humanism to explain the "Great Cultural Revolution"? Attempts have been made to employ humanism as the world outlook and materialist conception of history in the analysis of the "Great Cultural Revolution," concluding that this internal disturbance was a problem of "human nature" and of "humanism," and treating the elimination of the effects of this disturbance as the return to human nature and to the restoration of "human beings as human beings" in lieu of "human beings not being human beings." In reality, in absorbing "lessons" in this way and being divorced from the scientific method which calls for a concrete and historical analysis in accordance with the demand of historical materialism, what kind of theoretical power can people derive? Nobody will deny that in the 10 years of internal disturbance there were many kinds of anti-humanism. However, in using humanism to explain this internal disturbance, are we not stepping into the set pattern of an idealist conception of history employing abstract human nature and an intrinsic quality of human beings to explain history?

Moreover, how should we treat the relations between human beings in a socialist society? The foundation of our socialist economic system is built on the socialist public ownership system of the means of production, that is to say, the system of ownership by the whole people and system of collective ownership by the working people. This type of economic foundation demands the establishment and development on a society-wide basis of a new type of social relations which can reflect the spiritual civilization of socialism, and there is no doubt that this demand can be met.

This new type of relation constitutes comradely relations featuring the whole people of our society being united together, befriending and helping each other, jointly engaging in struggle and advancing together. There is no need to deny that in real life and in the internal relations of people, unhealthy and pessimistic factors still exist, formed by various historical and realistic causes. To explain this problem scientifically we can only resort to the materialist conception of history and not to so-called Darwinism or existentialism, and we should not distort the essence of our new type of social relations, with descriptions of elbowing or cheating each other, or just struggling for existence.

Again, for example, let us turn to the problem of the nature of man. Originally, "the nature of man is not the abstract possession of the unitary individual person. In reality, it is the sum total of all social relations." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 1 p 18). In other words, we should never depart from realistic social relations and talk about, in an abstract manner, the nature of man.

Rather, in order to concretely and historically consider and treat the nature of man we must examine and study the problem of his nature in definite social relations. No ideology, principle, or moral concept is generated from nothing. Rather, they are formed in the course of actual practice in the production struggle or social struggle of human beings. They cannot be separated from a specially fixed form of production and do not exist universally or forever. Take for example selfish thoughts and concepts. They simply reflect the nature of the exploiting class in a society under the system of private ownership, economically exploiting and politically oppressing the working people. However, if we take the nature of the exploiting class as embodying the common nature of all societies and all people, believe that "human nature is selfish," and proceed to elucidate the so-called "rational egoism" and propagate the formula of "subjectively for myself and objectively for others," then we are completely divorced from the scientific theory and scientific analysis of historical materialism. In this connection, concerning such ideologies as "self-value," "self-planning," "self-expression" and such concepts as "absolute democracy," "absolute freedom, and "human rights endowed by heaven," we can also employ the viewpoints of historical materialism to reasonably and convincingly clarify and rectify them.

Take for example, the value of man. Just as Comrade Hu Qiaomu wrote in an article, different periods, classes, and people have entertained different concepts of value; never in history has there ever existed so-called abstract human value. Hence, in historical materialism, the belief is that we cannot depart from the concrete condition of such development, or from man's labor in society, or from the relations of the individual with other people, with the collective, with the class and with society to discuss the value of man, in isolation.

In a word, the world outlook, views of life, and moral concepts of human beings are not abstract things. They are expressed through an understanding of concrete social relations and social problems and are gradually evolved through such understanding. This thus tells us that only in strengthening the propaganda and education on historical materialism can we help people, particularly the vast masses of young people, to correctly understand the various real problems of our society. A correct interpretation of the various real problems of society will, in the spheres of social political outlook, social historical outlook, and ethical and moral outlook, build up people and make them establish a Marxist scientific world outlook.

Further Stepping Up Creative Research on the Theories of Historical Materialism on the Basis of New Practices

Stepping up propaganda and education on historical materialism requires further development of creative research work on the theories of historical materialism. The plentiful, intensive, and broad socialist practices of our people over the past 30 years and more and the many new conditions currently facing us have provided new historical aspects for our current propaganda and research on historical materialism and endowed this work with a new social significance.

The historical materialism created by Marx and Engels is a science touching on the general laws of social movement and development. Like any other science, it must be provided with vitality by social practices, continuously advancing in accompaniment with their growth and development. In this semi-colonial and semi-feudal big oriental country of ours which is economically and culturally backward, full of contradictions and confronted with extremely complex conditions, our party leadership's successes in leading the people to achieve victory in revolutionary struggle and to step on the road to socialism have laid a solid foundation for the advancement of the science of historical materialism.

In offering and advocating a theory on the basic contradictions of society, thoughts on opening up a concrete road and form for the revolution in conformity with the national condition, the doctrine of people's democratic dictatorship, theories on the two categories of contradictions, views and discussions on mass viewpoints and the mass line, and so on and so forth, Comrade Mao Zedong has made important contributions to the enrichment and development of historical materialism. These are all a valuable heritage of historical materialism which he has left to us.

Under the new historical conditions and in the new practice, undoubtedly it is necessary for us to firmly insist on the basic theory of historical materialism. This is because it is the scientific and ideological guide to the development and progress of our socialist society, guiding the world outlook and methodology of our actions. Divorced from it, we shall be unable to correctly explain or interpret the various social and historical problems and the various directions in the ideological trend of society. However, this kind of insistence is not the simple repetition of existing conclusions, and just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping once pointed out, "It should never be the kind of work that can be accomplished through dishing up in a new form the contents of an old text; rather, it should be scientific work of a highly creative character requiring the meticulous thought of revolutionary ideologists." Hence, the propaganda and research work on historical materialism must be based on rich historical facts and carried out in combination with the basic practices and basic experiences of our country's revolution and construction and directed at the problems on ideological understanding, which require urgent solution, on the part of the masses and the younger generation. Insistence requires development while only in development can there be insistence. This applies to all of the Marxist theories just as it applies to the science of historical materialism.

Concerning this problem, we can derive much elucidation and teaching from studying and learning from the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and the important documents since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party, in the process of realizing the combination of the general theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with the concrete practices in our country's socialist modernization construction, has firmly insisted on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and has brought about great development including the enrichment and development of historical materialism. We may cite the following steps or actions taken concerning the following: the theory and practice of building socialism with special Chinese characteristics; the basic and major contradictions in our country's socialist society; the problem of class struggle in our country's socialist society; the all-round development and progress of our country's socialist society; the problem of the focal point of the party and state's work being irrevocably shifted to socialist modernization construction and to the great development of the social productive force; the building of a high-degree of socialist spiritual civilization simultaneously with the building of a socialist material civilization; the building of a socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization being necessarily dependent on assurances of socialist democracy and statutes; the realization of self-perfection in our country's socialist system through reforms; the position of science and education and the role of the intellectuals in socialist construction in our country; cultural work and ideological and political work; the insistence on and improvement of party leadership over the socialist enterprise in our country; and so on and so forth. All these should be considered important items drawing important consideration in our present propaganda and research work on historical materialism. Marx said: "The concept of theory must be formed from a large accumulation of practical experiences." ("Das Kapital," Vol 1, p 404)

Practices in life are forever progressing. Practice offers us many important research problems, waiting for us to display our wisdom and talent. If our research work on historical materialism can listen to the voice of current socialist practice, absorb ideological nutrition from it and earnestly and really analyze the various kinds of social ideological trends, then it will be entirely possible to turn out forceful and convincing essays and special productions which have new content, new thoughts and ideas, and a new language, enabling this propaganda and education work to become powerful, realistic, and purposeful and attain good social effects. Let our theoretical workers treasure their highly-esteemed title of "soul engineers," demonstrate their creative spirit, and make diligent efforts in this regard.

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES SETTING ECONOMY IN ORDER

HK170918 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Feb 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Further Setting the Economy in Order"]

[Text] In recent years, due to the fact that various departments and localities have resolutely implemented the party's line, guiding principles, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and have mobilized people of various nationalities throughout the country to exert their joint efforts, our national economy has begun to get on the healthy track of steady development. The situation is becoming better year by year. However, we should realize that the present economy has not been set in order, and is a problem still confronting us. In other words, although the work of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating, and improving the national economy, which was started in 1979, has attained great successes, we have not yet accomplished our tasks. We should continue to exert our efforts in this respect.

The so-called continuing to set the economy in order means making further efforts to readjust the major proportional relations between the various sectors of the national economy and to continue to readjust and consolidate enterprises and to reform the economic system. Only by gradually setting the economy in order can we enhance economic results in various fields such as production, construction, circulation, and others, can we carry out well key projects in energy, communications, and others, and can we ensure the technical reform of old enterprises. Only by gradually setting the economy in order can we effect a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation of our country, and lay a good foundation for reinvigorating the economy in the 1990's.

With regard to further readjusting the major proportional relations between the various factors of the national economy, and the relations between agriculture and light industry in particular, over the past 5 years great development has been attained in agricultural and light industrial production, the previous long-standing dislocation characterized by the excessively fast growth of heavy industry and the excessively slow growth of agriculture and light industry has been changed, and the proportional relations between agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry have been markedly improved. What merits our attention is that, following the expansion of the scale of capital construction, the growth rate of heavy industrial production in the past 2 years has again greatly exceeded that of light industrial production. If the scale of capital construction is too large the danger of capital construction squeezing our production and maintenance, and heavy industry squeezing out light industry and agriculture, will probably emerge a second time. For this reason, it is necessary to continue to remove the various factors of imbalance between agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry in order to preserve the coordinated development of agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry.

In recent years great changes have taken place in the internal structures of agriculture. In total output value of agriculture, the proportion of planting industry has dropped from around 75 percent to around 63 percent. The proportion of sideline production has increased from 7 percent to approximately 15 percent because of rapid development of industry run by production brigades. The proportion of fishery is about 1 percent, which is still comparatively low. To promote an all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery so that they will meet the demands of construction and people's livelihood is still a big problem confronting us.

In recent years, the internal structures of industry also have been improved to a certain extent. At present, a marked problem facing the industrial structure is that energy production has increased rather than decreased over the past 2 years, although its growth rate is still comparatively slow and the present situation of short supply of energy has not yet been improved. In particular, the scale of construction projects in the fields of energy and communications is still narrow. It is necessary to further expand it in order to give an impetus to industrial production. At present, the problem of the short supply of raw and processed materials has become more and more serious. Necessary efforts should be exerted in this respect. A striking problem in product structure is that some light and textile products are not marketable and are unable to suit market demands in both urban and rural areas. Renewal progress of many electrical machinery products is slow. Some old and obsolete products are still being manufactured. None of these can meet the demand of the modernization program. We should firmly grasp the work of studying and solving these problems.

With regard to the relations between accumulation and consumption, great changes have taken place in the distribution of accumulation and consumption in our country's national income. In order to solve the problems which have built up for many years in the livelihood of the urban and rural population, over the last few years efforts have been made to greatly raise the income of the peasants and staff and workers and to increase considerably the growth rate of consumption funds. Consequently, the proportion of accumulation funds (namely, the accumulation rate) in the national income dropped correspondingly from 36.5 percent in 1978 to 29 percent in 1982. In the last few years, most of the newly accumulated national income has been used in increasing the consumption by urban and rural residents and the part used in increasing accumulation funds is insignificant. It was necessary to handle things this way in the last few years, but it will not do to let things go on like this in the long run. If what we have is eaten and used up, the state will get nowhere. In the future, the increase of peasants' incomes should mainly rely on the development of agricultural production and the drop in production costs. The increase of workers' wages, bonuses, and welfare funds should be lower than the increase of labor productivity and the increase of enterprises' profits and tax turned over to the state. On the premise of ensuring a continued improvement in the people's standard of living, it is imperative to accumulate more funds which will be used in state construction projects, key development projects in particular. Only when there is an upswing in key development projects can the productive forces of society be increased and the people's standards of living be improved considerably.

In recent years there has been another change in the distribution of national income. To arouse the enthusiasm of various quarters, the state has not only considerably increased the incomes of peasants and workers, but also expanded the reserve financial resources of localities and enterprises so that they can run some undertakings suitable for their conditions. From 1979 to 1982, national income in our country increased by 41 percent whereas state revenue dropped by 3.3 percent. Consequently, the proportion of revenue in national income dropped from 37.2 percent in 1978 to 25.5 percent in 1982.

The proportion in 1978 was too high, but the proportion in 1982 was a bit too low. In accordance with the policy formulated by the central authorities in June 1983 on concentrating financial and material resources to ensure key construction projects, various measures have been taken to concentrate some funds. However, the proportion of revenue in the national income is still less than 27 percent. The amount is still insufficient to promote key construction projects and to increase other necessary expenditure. At present, it is obvious that on the basis of developing production and enhancing economic results, efforts must be made to increase the proportion of revenue so that it will account for 30 percent or so in the national income, and so that the central authorities will have sufficient financial resources for key projects in energy, communications, and so forth, for necessary military and administrative expenditures, and for developing scientific, educational, cultural and public health undertakings.

Efforts have been made to continue to readjust and consolidate enterprises. With regard to the readjustment or organizational structures of enterprises, in accordance with the principle of specialized cooperation and rationalization of economy, various departments and localities have started to work of reorganizing industrial enterprises and promoting integration. All these have played a necessary role in promoting the readjustment of industrial and product structures and promoting the development of production. However, generally speaking, the progress of this work is not fast enough. Some enterprises, which should be shut down, suspended, amalgamated or urged to switch production, have not yet been shut down, suspended, amalgamated or urged to switch production. On the contrary, a number of small-scale enterprises, which are characterized by backward technology, high material consumption, and poor-quality products have been blindly established. In 1978, the number of industrial enterprises throughout the country was 348,000, but the number increased to 389,000 in 1982. If we fail to rationalize the organizational structures of enterprises, it is difficult to mitigate the tense situation in energy, raw and processed materials supplies and communications, and to enhance economic results of the society. In the coming 2 or 3 years, on the basis of effectively formulating plans for various trades, we should effect a breakthrough in readjusting organizational structures of enterprises.

With regard to consolidation of enterprises, over the past 2 years various departments and localities have carried out the work of enterprise consolidation by stages in accordance with the unified arrangements of the State Council. Of more than 3,100 large and medium-sized enterprises in the fields of industry, communications, commerce, building construction, farm and land reclamation, and others, which are included in the plans of enterprise consolidation, more than 1,100 of them have accomplished rectification tasks and passed acceptance tests. Changes have taken place in these enterprises and their economic results also have been enhanced. They have achieved great results in this respect. The present problem is that the work of consolidation has not been firmly grasped in some localities and that consolidation work in some enterprises have been reduced to mere formality. At present, management and administration in a number of enterprises are still backward and they have not yet started or improved some fundamental work. This year, on the premise of enhancing quality of consolidation work, the consolidation of enterprises must be speeded up. All large and medium-sized key enterprises must accomplish their rectification tasks and 60 to 70 percent of the state enterprises must be consolidated. Those enterprises which passed acceptance tests 2 years ago should consolidate their achievements and further improve their work. They should work in a down-to-earth manner to promote the work of reorganizing new leading groups and workers' ranks and improving management, and to strive to enhance their enterprise quality and economic results.

With regard to reform of the economic system, in the last few years initial reform has been conducted in production, circulation, and distribution, both in the countryside and the cities.

Marked achievements have been recorded in the reforms instituted in the rural areas and some gratifying results have also been attained in the reforms carried out in the cities. There are great differences between the reforms in cities and those in rural areas. Correctly handling the relations between central authorities and localities, relations between the state and enterprises, and relations between the state, collective and laborers, is a complicated problem. Painstaking efforts are needed in order to study and solve it. It is necessary to continue to carry out the reform of the economic system, including the reform of planning, foreign trade, pricing, labor and wages, and other systems. There is still a contradiction between the reforms in these fields and the present tight financial situation. Therefore, while carrying out reforms, we should take into account financial difficulties. In the meantime, we should solve financial difficulties through reforms. This is also a very complicated problem. All these reforms should be conducted step by step on the basis of conducting serious investigation and study and gaining experience in experimental units.

In a word, it is a very strenuous task to set the economy in order. On no account should we adopt a casual attitude toward it. The central leading comrades have demanded that we strive to set our economy in order within a period of 3 to 5 years in order to create conditions for further enhancing our economic results and speeding up the progress of socialist modernization. We should strive and make great efforts in order to accomplish the task.

JOURNAL EXPLAINS 'IDEOLOGICAL CONTAMINATION'

HK210242 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 7, 13 Feb p 4

["Notes From the Editors" column by political editor An Zhiguo: "Ideological Contamination Clarified"]

[Text] At the Second Plenum of the 12th Party Central Committee last October, the decision to begin party consolidation was issued together with the call to clear away ideological contamination. The move commanded immediate attention from the general public and leaders at all levels.

But opinions differed as to what the term "ideological contamination" implied. As a result, some irrelevant things were criticized and improper measures were taken in some areas. While the real problems passed unnoticed, trivial things suddenly came under attack. A small city store removed incense from its shelves, which Buddhists must have for their religious services. A popular movie was picked apart for trifles. These were enough to alert the central authorities. They called a meeting in mid-November to draw the line between what was contamination and what was not, thereby clearing up the confusion and over-sensitiveness spreading among many people.

Ideological contamination refers to erroneous words and actions that deviate from Marxism and socialism, decadent ideas such as pursuing profit as one's only aim and the influence of pornography. In short, it is limited to the ideological sphere, and has nothing to do with science and economics. The battle against ideological contamination has not been extended to the rural areas.

To effectively combat ideological contamination, we must oppose both the "left" trend of thought, which regards many normal things as unsavory, and feudal ideas which cannot even tolerate descriptions of love in literature and art, and would label "obscene" any TV or movie scenes showing men and women kissing and embracing. Both the "left" trend of thought and feudalism should be overcome, because they tend to broaden the scope of the struggle against ideological contamination.

In fact, we have devoted much effort to overcoming the above tendencies. For instance, over the last few years people have become increasingly fashion conscious. Colorful, well-tailored clothes began to appear, in sharp contrast with the bygone days when drab, cheerless clothing was the rule.

This should not be regarded as ideological contamination; rather, people should be encouraged to wear beautiful clothes and enliven their daily activities.

In music, we do advocate revolutionary, spirited songs. But we do not reject mellow songs and light music either, as long as they are not demoralizing or obscene. We cannot ban songs whose sentimentalism leaves much to be desired. Instead, we should encourage our musicians to compose better music to replace them.

The Chinese people have their own tastes in art. But we offer no objections to paintings and sculptures which describe the beauty of the human body, and still less do we oppose efforts to draw on the strength of outstanding Western works of art.

China's literary and art world is flourishing as never before, with works of varied styles and ideological value emerging one after another in the last few years. A literary work should not be seen as contaminating so long as its main idea is healthy. China's theoreticians, writers and artists are still studying and discussing the issue of ideological contamination. Some have criticized abstract humanism and the concept of so-called "socialist alienation." Some have criticized themselves for spreading wrong ideas in their works. Some art troupes have made performance tours to publicize socialist moral values in villages and factories.

Today, a clear line of demarcation has been drawn and the guideline has been clearly defined to avoid magnifying ideological contamination. The work will be done strictly in accordance with the people's democratic rights, as laid down in the Constitution and other state laws. It will never flare into the kind of political movements which occurred in China's recent past. No overbearing steps will be taken against those holding differing views. This will ensure a job well done in clearing the nation of ideological contamination.

HU YAOBANG URGES BUILDING SMALL POWER PLANTS

OW210510 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0943 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 20 Feb (XINHUA) -- Comrade Hu Yaobang recently made a written comment on an investigation report on the great potential of small hydroelectric power stations in mountainous areas. In his comment he said: "If we continue to relax the policy on setting up small power stations, that is, by financing their development with the power generated, over the next 10 to 15 years most areas with small hydroelectric or thermoelectric power stations will be able to witness 'the water of the two rivers praises the great undertaking, the lights on the three mountains illuminate the gigantic plan,' a phenomenon never seen in the generations before us. In my opinion, so long as the policy is correct, meticulous guidance will produce results."

The investigation report, entitled "The Water of the Two Rivers Praises the Great Undertaking, the Lights on the Three Mountains Illuminate the Gigantic Plan," was written by Comrade Wang Shoudao. Comrade Hu Yaobang's comment and comrade Wang Shudao's report were carried in full in the first issue of ZHONGGUO SHUILI [Chinese Water Conservancy] published on 15 February.

Comrade Hu Yaobang, in his comment, pointed out: It is necessary to set up a special organ for guiding the construction of small hydroelectric power stations. The members of this organ must within a period of 2-3 years try to visit every mountain and river in the country where small power stations can be built in order to help grassroots units in formulating plans, give technical guidance, teach advanced technology and render appropriate assistance in solving their practical problems.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said in his comment: "The experience of the past few years proves that we never overestimate, but usually underestimate developments. Such a tendency still exists among some comrades. Of course, we must not brag about the situation and must not set high targets for lower levels to achieve."

Comrade Hu Yaobang also pointed out in his comment: "Some of our departments still issue vague, general directions and hold too many aimless meetings while failing to conduct sufficient useful investigation and study and to give concrete guidance. This shortcoming must be earnestly corrected."

Comrade Wang Shou wrote the investigation report after he visited some small power stations in the mountainous areas of western Hunan and realized the importance of successfully-run small power stations he visited in developing the economy of mountainous areas. The title of his investigation report was taken from a couplet he had seen hanging at the Chengguan hydroelectric power station in Cili County. The couplet reflects the lofty aspirations and sentiments of people in mountainous areas. The investigation report was divided into three parts: Abundant resources for small hydroelectric power stations in mountainous areas, the absolute necessity to set up small hydroelectric power stations in mountainous areas, and the need to solve funding and technical problems.

ULANHU, HU QIAOMU ADDRESS BEIJING EDUCATORS

OW210251 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1504 GMT 20 Feb 84

[By reporter Yang Jinye]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Feb (XINHUA) -- Ulanhu and other party and state leaders cordially met and had discussions with 74 representatives from various fields of Beijing's education circles in the Hunan Room of the Great Hall of the People on the afternoon of 20 February. When Ulanhu, Song Renqiong, Hu Qiaomu, Deng Liqun, Hao Jianxiu and CPPCC National Committee Vice Chairmen Qian Changzhao and Zhou Peiyuan arrived at the room at 1500, the representatives, who had quietly waited there for some time, greeted them with enthusiastic applause.

Ulanhu said: I am very delighted to meet you today. First of all, I congratulate you for training on the education front a large number of useful talented personnel for our country's four modernizations in the past year. I hope that you will train more talented personnel with both political integrity and professional competence for building the four modernizations.

On behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, Hu Qiaomu conveyed his admiration, congratulations and gratitude to the hard-working comrades on the education front. He said: In the past few years, the party Central Committee has time and again stressed the need to strengthen leadership over education work, increase investment in education and improve remuneration for the education workers at various levels. Although much has been done in these fields, we think that much more needs to be done. We must make continued efforts to strengthen the work in these fields.

Hu Qiaomu said: Obviously many difficulties still exist in our country's education work. Nonetheless, you education workers and education administrators have done an outstanding job under difficult circumstances, thereby deserving more respect and thanks. He hoped that the participants will lead all the comrades on the country's education front in jointly training more outstanding talented personnel for the country to ensure the success of our four modernizations.

Present at the meeting were also responsible persons from various departments concerned including Zhang Chengxian, He Dongchang, Chen Xitong, Zeng Delin, Huang Xibai, Zhang Wensong, Peng Peiyun, Bai Jiefu, Yu Jianxing, Luo Qian and Fang Ming.

PENG ZHEN, OTHERS AT HANGZHOU LANTERN FESTIVAL

OW191810 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Listeners: Yesterday was the Lantern Festival, a traditional festival of our people. Grand lantern celebrations were held in the evening in Hangzhou, Quzhou, Lishui, Yunhe, and Suichang. Tens of thousands of people in Hangzhou Municipality watched the grand lantern celebration there.

Among the leaders who gladly watched the lantern celebration on the lake from the fifth floor of the Overseas Chinese Hotel in Hangzhou were Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Wang Ren, Xue Ju, Tie Ying, and Zhang Xiufu, leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government; Yuan Baohua, vice minister of the State Economic Commission; Gu Ming, deputy secretary-general of the State Council; and Ye Lin, vice chairman of the Financial and Economic Committee of the NPC. They were accompanied by those in charge of the celebration, including Li Dexin, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the Hangzhou Municipal CPC Committee, and (Zhong Boxi), acting mayor of Hangzhou.

TIAN JIYUN ADDRESSES ECONOMIC WORK CONFERENCE

OW192114 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1245 GMT 18 Feb 84

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Wang Tianfeng and XINHUA reporter Qiu Yuan]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Feb (XINHUA) -- Tian Jiyun, vice premier of the State Council, said at the national economic work conference on 17 February: The rapid development of industry and agriculture and the constant rise in the people's living standards in both urban and rural areas in our country have set new demands for the commercial work. The workers and staff of the commercial department should display enthusiasm, perseverance, and a spirit of reform in order to meet the challenge of the new situation, energetically facilitate commodity circulation, and promote further development of commodity production.

Tian Jiyun pointed out: Our commodity circulation system is based on underdeveloped commodity production. For some time, the comrades doing commercial work, particularly those buying and selling agricultural and sideline products, always worried that they might not be able to ensure commodity supply because of insufficient commodity production or difficulty in replenishing the stock, or because some merchandise was out of stock. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the overall economic situation, particularly in rural areas, has fundamentally changed; we have made a fairly big development in production and our commodity supply has become greater. The commodity supply is greater than in the past, but it is not extremely great. Commodities are still in short supply, in many localities, while in many other localities, people are worried about excessive commodity supplies. The problem is basically caused by poor commodity circulation and underdeveloped commodity exchanges which do not suit the rapid development of the commodity economy. We once worried about short supplies; Now we must not be worried about excessive supplies, but simply must consider curbing production in order to solve the problem. We must improve commodity circulation and develop commodity exchanges.

Tian Jiyun said: The problem emerging in commodity circulation are contradictions which happen in the course of advance. They reflect the excellent situation. We should study the new situation and solve new problems.

He called on leading cadres at all levels to further emancipate their minds, enhance their understanding of the development of commodity production, overcome the tendency of unduly emphasizing production at the expense of commodity circulation and commerce, actively ensure smooth commodity circulation, and promote the development of commodity production. He urged leading comrades of various localities and departments to pay attention to commodity production and circulation and to various services both before and after production, to know the overall situation, and to strengthen their leadership over the development of the commodity economy.

Tian Jiyun said: At present, people in rural areas generally complain that industrial products are hard to get. This problem has something to do with industrial production and commodity circulation, but it is primarily a production problem. The heavy industry department should broaden its outlook and cater to the needs of the rural areas. The production of light industry goods, food, textile, consumer goods, and electronics products for civilian use should meet the market demand in a still better way. In agricultural production, we should develop commodity production according to the state plan, market demand, and local strong points.

He added: Commerce should actively serve as a bridge between producers and consumers and ensure smooth commodity circulation. Now there are more commodities in the market and more commodity circulation channels, which is evidence of a delightful change in the field of commodity circulation. However, some comrades think that it is hard to do business despite the excellent situation, which shows that they fear difficulty and have not yet emancipated their minds. If they do not overcome this mentality soon, they will be defeated during the new challenge. The comrades of the commercial department, particularly the leading comrades at all levels, must consider problems with a strategic viewpoint, overcome the fear of difficulty, and do away with old habits, old work styles, and old practices that do not fit the new situation and new tasks. They must do a better job in market surveys and market forecasts, open up new markets, expand their operation, and improve service quality. They should adhere to the principle of the leading role of the planned economy and the supplementary role of market regulation, bring into full play the leading role of state-run commerce and the supply and marketing cooperatives, and support and bring into play the role of collective commerce and individual commerce.

Tian Jiyun called on all localities to strengthen their leadership over commodity circulation. He said that it is necessary for some leading comrades to be in charge of finance, trade, and marketing; at the same time, it is necessary to have well-organized agencies to conduct investigations and studies, organize commodity circulation, and make overall market supply arrangements in order to suit the needs of a great development in commodity production.

Tian on Necessary Reforms

OW210847 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0821 GMT 20 Feb 84

[By reporter Qiu Yuan]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Feb (XINHUA) -- Vice premier of the State Council Tian Jiyun has stressed the necessity to quicken the reform of supply and marketing cooperatives in the rural areas. He pointed out: The best way for commodity circulation to adapt to the rapid development of commodity production in the rural areas lies in reform. We must actively seek reform methods and coordinate this with the overall reform of the rural economy.

Tian Jiyun made the above remarks at the national economic work conference on 17 February. He pointed out that in reforming the cooperatives, it is necessary to achieve a breakthrough in the experimental units in the following five fields:

1. A breakthrough must be made in the labor system. Cadres of grassroots cooperatives should really be elected by the peasants. They can be promoted, demoted or recalled by the peasants. Workers and staff members of the cooperatives can be hired or dismissed.
2. There must be a breakthrough in the limit on peasants' ownership of shares. Although the ratio of the number of peasant shareholders to the total number of peasants households is not small, their shares amount to an insignificant portion of the total funds of the cooperative. Therefore, success or failure in the management of the cooperative has little to do with the peasants' interests. If the funds raised by the peasants account for a larger portion of the total funds of the cooperative, they will have to care about the management of the cooperative and will certainly elect persons with real ability and knowledge to manage the cooperative. This is a matter of utmost importance.
3. It is necessary to remove the limits on the scope of management and services of the cooperative so that they can satisfy the peasants' urgent needs and render services they desire.
4. It is necessary to solve the question of "to each according to his work" and get rid of egalitarian practices in distribution so that there will be more gain for more work.
5. The cooperative should be allowed certain flexibility in pricing. That is to say, the cooperative should be allowed, within the limit of the variety of products stipulated by the state, to implement a floating price system, within a certain range, according to product quality and market's supply and demand.

Tian Jiyun said: The cooperative is an important channel to link the cities and towns. It shoulders two tasks: On the one hand, it procures commodities under the state plan, and on the other, it markets products for the peasants, supplies them means of production and essentials and provides services both before and after production. It is a large force with abundant funds, manpower and outlets throughout the cities and towns. Its role must be brought into better play through structural reform.

YANG SHANGKUN ON ELIMINATING SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK171337 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Feb 84 p 1

[Report by Ji Xiaodong and Qian Gang: "Yang Shangkun Visits 'Good 8th Company on Nanjing Road' Pointing Out Proper Ideological Methods Are Needed in Grasping Grassroots Work"]

[Text] In grasping grassroots work, what is most important is that a proper way of thinking is needed and the "leftist" methods should be abandoned. This was pointed out by Comrade Yang Shangkun, a member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and standing vice chairman of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission, as he inspected the "Good 8th Company on Nanjing Road" on 8 February.

After asking about the situation in resisting spiritual pollution in the company, Comrade Yang Shangkun said that attention must be paid to proper implementation of policies in eliminating spiritual pollution.

He said: "In the elimination of spiritual pollution, we must learn how to deal with different things or people in different ways, yet some of our cadres are still used to the 'leftist' methods." Political instructor Yuan Xianxiang of the company said: The company was once strongly affected with "leftist" ideas. When the spirit of plain living and hard struggle was encouraged, some slogans we chanted went to extremes. For example, there was a slogan reading, "If we look at ourselves in the mirror every day, our proletarian ideology will soon vanish into the void." At that time, some squads, which were responsible for patrolling on Nanjing road, wrapped the mirrors in their dormitories in newspapers. Hearing this, Comrade Yang Shangkun and the others all burst into laughter. He said: "This is an eloquent story. As a matter of fact, it is necessary for us to check ourselves in the mirror for good appearance and bearing before going out."

Comrade Yang Shangkun required that major efforts be made at present to make a good job of grassroots work. He said earnestly: "To make a good job of grassroots work, the correct way of thinking is necessary. For many years 'leftist' things have caused us great harm." He also said: "You must really understand the spirit of the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC." Any-way, you must be practical and realistic and must avoid absolutes in doing everything. Precisely as Chairman Deng said: 'All must be done in a dialectical way.'"

Comrade Yang Shangkun said: "The line, principles, and policies formulated by the party Central Committee should be carried out in grassroots units with your endeavors. There is a saying among common people that 'scriptures are good, but they were mistakenly recited by priestlings with distorted mouths.' You should not become such priestlings. For example, instructions from above are extremely excellent, but the companies still follow the 'leftist' way of thinking in implementing them. Do you think that these instructions can be thoroughly carried out?"

PLA POLITICAL DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR ON WOMEN'S DAY

OW170140 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] The PLA General Political Department recently issued a circular calling on the various units to earnestly organize activities for celebrating "8 March" International Women's Day and to educate women workers and women staff members to vie in becoming "8 March" Red Banner Pacesetters. The circular also called on the various units to stress publicizing education on patriotism and Communism in organizing the celebration activities. The circular stressed: It is necessary to vigorously build socialist spiritual civilization, guide the broad masses of women to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, enable them to consciously resist corrosion by the decadent ideologies of the bourgeois and the exploiting classes, weed out spiritual pollution and wage struggle against acts discriminating against or maltreating women and children or encroaching upon their rights and interests.

JOURNALISTS' INFORMATION CENTER TO BE ESTABLISHED

OW190105 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia and South Pacific 0900 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] With a view to providing more conveniences to foreign correspondents permanently stationed in Beijing, Chinese Government departments concerned are planning to establish an information center in the Chinese capital.

Wang Zhenyu, spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said: Correspondents permanently stationed in Beijing are concerned about Beijing's present information facilities. To set up an information center as planned, the departments concerned have done certain work. Recently, they sent staff members to Japan and Hong Kong to study the advanced information undertakings in these places. The staff officials have learned some things that will be useful to us as references.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN CALLS FOR RURAL REFORM

OW220335 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1139 GMT 21 Feb 84

[By reporters Xiao Huijia and Lin Junqing -- Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1645 GMT on 21 February transmitted a service message instructing that this report be withheld: "Please hold from publication the item transmitted today by this agency, 'Xiang Nan calls for boldly carrying out reforms and bringing about a new situation in rural commodity production, dealing with a case in which the motor vehicle of a household specializing in transport was impounded and its owner fined.'"]

[Text] Fuzhou, 21 Feb (XINHUA) -- Speaking at a provincial rural work conference on 17 February, First Secretary Xiang Nan of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee dealt with a case in which the three-wheeled motor vehicle of a household specializing in transport had been impounded and its owner had been fined. He pointed out that leading cadres at various levels attending the conference could bring about a new situation in rural commodity production only by boldly carrying out reforms.

A commune member of the Dongxiajing team in Doumentou Township, Fuding County, bought a three-wheeled motor vehicle for more than 2,500 yuan to engage in transporting passengers in the locality. When he used the vehicle for the first time to carry passengers to Qinyu Township, his vehicle was impounded at a local checkpoint and he was fined 20 yuan. Local people then wrote a letter to FUJIAN RIBAO asking: "Are peasant households not allowed to specialize in transport?"

The 16 February FUJIAN RIBAO published this letter and carried under the headline "Individuals Should Engage in Freight Transport and Are Not Encouraged To Specialize in Passenger Transport" a reply from the Civil Transport Administration section of the provincial Communications Department. "It is generally better for collective units to run passenger transport, and individuals freight transport, since passenger transport requires the purchase of insurance policies; otherwise, they will not be allowed to engage in transporting passengers."

After citing the above reports, Xiang Nan asked leading cadres at provincial, prefectural, and county levels attending the conference: Is it right to have imposed a fine of 20 yuan on this specialized household? Should its motor vehicle have been impounded? Is the reply from the Civil Transport Administration section of the provincial Communications Department correct? I suggest that you comrades attending the conference discuss these questions.

Xiang Nan said: The basic guideline of the party Central Committee's Document No 1 of 1984 is to develop commodity production and stimulate the circulation of commodities. We stress the need for stimulation every day. Can a practice like this stimulate anything? The newspaper said that individuals are "not encouraged" to engage in transporting passengers. This actually means that individuals are prohibited from engaging in such transport.

Xiang Nan sighed with emotion and said: This matter makes me feel that it is really difficult to carry out reforms. One thing or another is often regarded as violating rules or regulations in carrying out reforms, and this leaves no room for people to make moves. He held: It is still necessary to boldly carry out reforms and to press forward in the face of difficulties. Only by carrying out reforms will it be possible to bring about a new situation in rural commodity production and to succeed in our undertakings.

Comrades attending the conference enthusiastically discussed this matter. Many comrades held: The way this matter was handled by the Qinyu checkpoint is inappropriate, and the reply from the Civil Transport Administration section of the provincial Communications Department is also specious. Individuals who engage in transporting passengers sometimes may have accidents. Is passenger transport run by collective units that safe? The correct attitude is not to prevent individuals from doing so on the pretext of "safety," but to help them ensure safety. They said: This case shows that comrades in some departments use few ways to stimulate the economy, but many measures to stagnate it. Those comrades have failed to equally treat specialized households and state and collective units without discrimination.

In connection with this matter, many comrades sharply criticized some departments for doing things affecting, or harmful to, peasants, or making things difficult for them.

JIANGSU'S HAN PEIXIN VIEWS PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW212122 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] According to our reporter (Xiao Yunlong), the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting on the afternoon of 20 February, attended by responsible party members from provincial departments, to exchange information and check the work on studying party rectification documents. The meeting requested that leadership be strengthened and efforts be continued in the study of these documents. Serious attention was called to correcting mistakes in the course of rectifying the party organizations and making preparations to expose the three types of persons in order to bring about further progress in party rectification.

Present at the meeting were responsible persons from the liaison group sent to Jiangsu by the CPC Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and from the provincial CPC Committee. The meeting was presided over by Shen Daren, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee.

Responsible comrades from the General Office of the provincial government, the provincial Tourism Corporation, the policy study office of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Department of Water Conservancy, and the provincial Department of Education spoke at the meeting on how comrades of their respective units had studied the party rectification documents.

Among other things, they all had done the following: The leaders had paid serious attention to and had taken the lead in the study of the documents. In the course of study, attention had been given not only to studying the contents in depth, but also to solving specific problems regarding the comrades' thinking and understanding. Preliminary discussions had been held on major problems existing in their units while studying the documents, and work had been started to correct these problems in the course of party rectification. At the same time, special groups had been formed to expose the three types of persons.

Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, addressed the meeting. After summarizing the party rectification work done by the 40 provincial units making up the first group of organizations for party rectification, he set forth 4 suggestions on how to further the study of party rectification documents.

He urged that serious efforts be made to study the important speeches on party rectification given by central leading comrades, to continually study the documents on party rectification, and to achieve unified thinking on the basis of the guidelines contained in the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification.

He said: In compliance with the demands of the provincial CPC Committee and proceeding from reality, all units should make continued efforts to determine which problems in their respective units the masses want solved most urgently and which can be solved at this time. They should decide on ways to solve these problems, take resolute measures to correct mistakes while rectifying the party organizations, and make further progress in party rectification. Continued attention should be given to correcting the style of bureaucracy. Rectification of party organizations and correction of mistakes should proceed in accordance with the general objectives and tasks set forth by the 12th CPC National Congress and in conjunction with the implementation of the work policies of the respective departments and units. In addition, continued efforts should be made to eliminate spiritual pollution.

Han Peixin urged that while studying the documents on party rectification in depth, it is necessary to make preparations for exposing the three types of persons.

He pointed out: It is imperative to strengthen the leadership over party rectification work so that it will be carried out meticulously and substantively. Leaders should work actively in this respect; they should take the lead and set an example in party rectification. Also, they should strengthen ideological work.

He added: With regard to the question of leadership -- or in other words, the guiding ideology for the work in the province -- it is particularly important to handle properly the relationship between party rectification and economic work. While there are numerous things for us to do, we should subordinate them to the strategic objectives and task set by the 12th CPC National Congress.

Economic construction is the central work of the whole party. While it is imperative to grasp the work of party rectification, we must push, promote, and make a success of economic work in the same spirit as we do in conducting party rectification. When economic work is successful, other work will also be promoted.

(Tan Kaiyun), leader of the Central Liaison Group, also spoke at the meeting.

SU YIRAN DISCUSSES SHANDONG'S 1984 WORK

SK220523 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] In his speech to the provincial rural work conference, Comrade Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, set basic demands on the province's 1984 work, pointing out that this year efforts should be made to continually and penetratingly implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress and of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, to penetratingly implement the spirit of the 4th provincial CPC Congress, and to energetically strengthen the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization so as to make new progress and achievements and create a new situation in all items of work, based on the 1983 achievements.

Comrade Su Yiran made a specific explanation of six issues: 1) the issue concerning the economic work; 2) the issue concerning party rectification; 3) the issue concerning administrative restructuring; 4) the issue concerning the building of the third echelon; 5) the issue concerning the building of spiritual civilization; and 6) the issue concerning the campaign against crime and economic irregularities.

Referring to the economic work, Comrade Su Yiran pointed out: We must concentrate our efforts on economic construction which is the center of the four modernizations drive. We must continually make progress in the 1984 economic work based on the 1983 achievements.

To this end, we should attend to the following 10 points of work:

1. It is necessary to vigorously step up the research of the strategic plans for economic and social development. This provincial CPC Committee has decided to conduct a provincewide discussion on the economic strategic plans, with the provincial economic research center putting forward the specific plans for discussion. We should, in line with the state plan and market demands, make our own plans and arrangements for the provincial economic and social development, set forth accurate goals and priorities for development, and work out necessary and pertinent measures. This is a key to gaining the best economic results and to avoiding mistakes. We should score achievements in this regard this year.
2. It is necessary to attend to the two agricultural changes and vigorously develop the rural commodity production.
3. It is necessary to make still greater efforts to develop diversified undertakings and social enterprises.
4. It is necessary to vigorously readjust, restructure, and consolidate industry and raise the quality of enterprises, focusing on the improvement of economic results and competitive capability.
5. It is necessary to heighten science and technology to the position of strategic priorities. This year we must solve the problems remaining in scientific and technological work serving the economic construction and the economic construction depending on science and technology.
6. It is necessary to strengthen the import and assimilation of technology. Through the methods of inviting specialists from outside the province and sending persons out of the province [word indistinct] we should try every possible means to secure the advanced technologies of foreign countries and of outside provinces which are suitable for our areas.
7. It is necessary to strictly control the scope of capital construction and concentrate our manpower, financial, and material resources on ensuring the state's top-priority projects and on the provincial technical transformation projects. At the same time, we should make full use of the funds of enterprises, communes, and brigades and the masses to expand reproduction and to initiate some public utilities and welfare facilities.
8. It is necessary to accelerate the pace of improving commodity circulation and to push forward commercial service work so as to set up as soon as possible the economic comprehensive service network with its center of supply and marketing cooperatives.
9. It is necessary to strengthen investment and work in developing intellectual potentialities. Efforts should be made to grasp material production on the one hand, and to grasp the work to train talented people on the other hand. Attention should be paid to actively develop various educational undertakings.
10. It is necessary for various industries and trades at all levels to consciously render service for the central task of economic construction and to actively carry out their own work.

In referring to the issue concerning party rectification, Comrade Su Yiran stated: On the whole, the party rectification drive should be carried out in line with the decision adopted at the CPC Central Committee in regard to party rectification and the arrangement made by the provincial CPC Committee. The 18 units that have taken up a pilot work in line with the provincial CPC Committee's arrangement should do their work according to the demands set forth by the decision and should make up for what they lack. Those that have conducted the drive perfunctorily or superficially should restart the drive. Units that have been assigned to the first stage of the party rectification drive should properly readjust their rectification work schedule.

Judging from the drive's development in this period, we must stress the way of studying the document concerning party rectification in a calm atmosphere and penetrating manner and of holding discussions by bearing in mind the actual situation, so as to upgrade our understanding and unify our thinking. The CPC Central Committee pointed out that, at present, we should grasp the following three points of unifying our thinking:

1) Whether or not the line, principles, and policies raised by the CPC Central Committee are correct and of Marxism and Leninism, and whether or not there are persons who spread grievance; 2) whether or not the CPC Central Committee's fighting target of quadrupling annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century and building the two civilizations and its three great tasks for 1980's or 1990's are correct, and whether or not we have confidence in realizing the target and these tasks; and 3) whether or not industries and trades should render service for the fighting target set forth by the CPC Central Committee and for the program of achieving the four modernizations. Units that have begun with the party rectification drive should do a good job in dealing with the above-mentioned questions by holding studies and discussions. Units that have not begun with the drive also should earnestly deal with these questions by holding studies and discussions and should conduct transformations in the course of party rectification or conduct transformations before the drive.

In referring to the issue of conducting organizational reform, Comrade Su Yiran pointed out: Though our province has scored remarkable achievements in reforming organizational structures it should also do a great deal of work in completing the organizational reform in an all-round way. The key to success of this work lies in earnestly doing a good job in waging the party rectification drive in line with the decision adopted at the Second Plenary Session so as to further strengthen the building of ideology, work style, and organizational structures among leading bodies. Efforts should be made to continuously strengthen cooperation between new and old cadres and to gradually enable the structure of leading bodies to be rational and full of talented personnel, of whom some will be able to grasp work as a whole and some will be experts in specific fields such as the economy, the relation between the party and the mass, politics and law, ideology, sciences, education, and culture. It is necessary to establish or improve the system of personal responsibility and to define personal duty and the limitation of power so as to ensure that each person does his work and performs his duty satisfactorily. Efforts should be made to establish or enforce the system in which the principal leading cadres of the party and government organs at or above the county level exchange their work experience in a regular manner. Attention should be paid to strengthening the building of organs in charge of discipline inspection work in the party and to attaching importance to successfully conducting ideological work among cadres. By transforming organizational structures, leading organs at all levels should create a new situation in which all personnel are full of vitality and unite as one in vigorously building the four modernizations.

SU YIRAN ADDRESSES SHANDONG WORK CONFERENCE

SK220349 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] After a 9-day session, the provincial rural work conference ended in Jinan on the afternoon of 21 February. The conference called for conscientiously studying and implementing the 1984 Document No 1 of the party Central Committee, continuously emancipating the mind and relaxing policy restrictions, further maintaining and developing the province's excellent rural situation, and creating a new situation in rural commodity production.

Attending the conference were responsible comrades from various prefectures, cities, and countries, rural work departments, relevant provincial-level departments and various colleges and universities.

The conference summed up and exchanged the experience in implementing the 1984 Document No 1 of the party Central Committee, correctly analyzed our province's rural situation, conscientiously studied, and discussed the party Central Committee's 1984 rural work circular and Comrade Wan Li's speech at the national rural work conference, studied and set forth 1984 tasks, demands, and measures for our province's rural work.

Su Yiran, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, Liang Buting, Secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and governor, spoke at the conference.

Participants at the conference unanimously held that this year's Document No 1 of the party Central Committee is another programmatic document for guiding rural work. It maintains the stability and continuity of the party's various rural policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and is of major and profound significance in further raising the level of rural productive forces, developing commodity production, and building socialist modern agriculture with Chinese characteristics.

In his speech, Comrade Liang Buting, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and governor, called on the leaders at all levels across the province to adapt their ideology, work, and work style to the new developing rural situation, to further emancipate the mind and to conduct various reforms in the rural areas so as to achieve new breakthroughs in developing diversified rural undertakings, village industry, and market town economy and reforming the circulation sphere.

In his speech, Comrade Su Yiran, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, devised the 1984 work plans for our province. He called for continuous implementation of the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, and the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, deeply implementing the guidelines of the fourth provincial party congress and actively strengthening the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations, so that all work in the province will make new progress, achieve new success, and create new situation on the basis of last year's achievements.

SHANGHAI MEETING URGES STUDYING HU QIAOMU ARTICLE

OW212230 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] According to JIEFANG RIBAO and WEN HUI BAO, the Propaganda Department of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee held a cadres' meeting on 17 February to make preparations for the propagation and study of Hu Qiaomu's important article on humanism and alienation.

In accordance with the guidelines of the circular of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and the instructions of the municipal CPC Committee, the meeting urged workers of all propaganda, cultural, and educational departments and all personnel engaged in ideological and political work, including the party and government leading cadres at all levels on all fronts, to conscientiously study the article. It called on all units of the Propaganda Department to regard the article as a part of party rectification documents and conscientiously study and discuss it within a specified period of time.

(Xia Zhenglong), leader of the ideological work group of the municipal CPC Committee; deputy group leader (Chen Qiwu); members of the group (Hong Ze) and (Luo Zhufeng); and the deputy directors of the Propaganda Department of the municipal CPC Committee (Gong Xinhuan), (Wu Jian), and (Ding Ximan) attended the meeting.

Comrade (Chen Qiwu) made a speech at the meeting. He said: Comrade Hu Qiaomu's important article, "On Humanism and Alienation Issues," is a scientific work of historical materialism. This article has significantly clarified the ideological chaos on the ideological, theoretical, and literary fronts which has existed for some time. It is also extremely important in upholding the four basic principles and building socialist spiritual civilization.

He said: We should integrate the study of the article and the party rectification documents, and further deepen the understanding of how important and necessary it is that the ideological front not be involved in spiritual pollution activities. And, through studying the party rectification documents, we should ideologically and politically keep in line with the party's Central Committee.

(Chen Qiwu) added: In ideological work and on the issues concerning ideology, party spirit, and party discipline, particularly in struggling with unhealthy trends and bureaucracy, we should correct the main deviations towards the right and incompetence and laxity.

In conclusion, Comrade (Chen Qiwu) said: In propagating and studying, we should criticize and discuss with the manner of seeking truth from facts the erroneous viewpoints on humanism and alienation issues. In study, we should use criticism and self-criticism, upholding party spirit and principles, and refusing to advocate liberalism. We should also welcome those comrades with erroneous views to conduct self-criticism and ensure that this study campaign is the one with best results in years.

Comrade (Gong Xinhuan) made a specific plan for the study and propagation campaign at the meeting.

YANG RUDAI SPEAKS AT SICHUAN MARKETING MEETING

HK190652 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Excerpts] The fourth congress of members of the Sichuan provincial supply and marketing cooperative system opened in Chengdu on 17 February. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai attended and spoke. He put forward the following three demands on the work of the supply and marketing cooperatives:

1. Closely link the work of the cooperatives with the party's general goal and task. It is necessary to implement the party policy on enriching the peasants and eliminate the remnants of leftist ideology. In the future, the question of whether the local peasants are becoming rich quickly or not should be treated as the yardstick to judge the performance of supply and marketing cooperative work.
2. Clear the circulation channels, develop commodity production, and do a good job in preproduction and post-production services. We must continue to carry out in depth the reform of the supply and marketing cooperative setup. We should gradually turn them into comprehensive rural service centers.
3. Regard the work of the supply and marketing cooperatives as an important component part of rural economic development, and make unified arrangements for it. Party and government at all levels must strengthen leadership over the supply and marketing cooperatives.

SICHUAN' YANG RUDAI ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK220154 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] In order to strengthen guidance on party rectification work in the whole province, the Party Rectification Guidance Committee of the provincial CPC Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon [18 February] of the responsible persons of all large units at the provincial level which are carrying out party rectification and of the liaison personnel groups. The Party Rectification Guidance Committee of the provincial CPC Committee made arrangements to send the first batch of liaison personnel groups, 27 units at the provincial level, and to send more liaison personnel groups one after another in the future.

Yang Rudai, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and head of the Party Rectification Guidance Committee of the provincial CPC Committee; Nie Ronggui, Yang Wanxuan, and Zhang Lixin, deputy heads; the liaison personnel group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification stationed in Sichuan; and all members of the provincial Party Rectification Guidance Committee attended the meeting.

At the meeting, Comrade Yang Rudai conveyed the spirit of the recent speeches of leading comrades of the central authorities at the fifth meeting held by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification. He hoped: Leaders at all levels throughout the province must strengthen leadership over party rectification in their own units. In accordance with the requirements of the decision of the central authorities on party rectification, it is necessary to solve well the existing long-standing, big, and difficult problems. Through party rectification, we must improve our work and create a new situation.

In his speech, Comrade Nie Ronggui pointed out: Organs at the provincial level in our province and organs at the city level in Chengdu and Chongqing have started party rectification.

To promptly understand and grasp the situation in and problems of party rectification, to keep ties between upper and lower levels, to exchange experiences, and to strengthen guidance to party rectification, the Party Rectification Guidance Committee of the provincial CPC Committee has decided to dispatch the first batch of party rectification liaison personnel groups.

Comrade Nie Ronggui emphasized: The main tasks of the liaison personnel groups are to help, supervise, inspect, and get in touch with the units in which they are located in the party rectification.

Comrade Nie Ronggui also hoped: The liaison personnel groups must accept and respect the leadership of the CPC committees and party groups of their own units. They must also be good at working independently and conscientiously. They must do well together in party rectification in the units in which they are located.

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG DISCUSSES DOCUMENT NO 1

HK220233 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] The brisk and efficient work style which responsible comrades of the regional CPC Committee have shown in making prompt decisions on important issues is appreciated by leading people at various levels.

At the regional meeting on agricultural and animal husbandry work convened by the regional CPC Committee and the regional People's Government, the participants spoke glowingly about how to implement the guideline laid down in the 1984 Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee and presented some valuable opinions and proposals. After conscientious analysis, the responsible comrades of the regional CPC Committee immediately responded to some opinions and adopted the proposals concerned.

Comrade Yin Fatang and Duojiecaidan separately discussed the idea of allowing peasants to privately purchase trucks to develop production and get rich. They held: Possessing their own private trucks, peasants and herdsmen will be able to promote production in a more effective way, reform the traditional and outdated mode of production, and improve production results. This practice conforms with the spirit of Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee. The problem is that the peasants and herdsmen cannot buy new trucks frequently, because trucks are always out of stock. Comrades Yin Fatang and Duojiecaidan demanded that transport departments should not let the peasants and herdsmen down, that all trucks sold to them must be thoroughly overhauled, and that cheating the masses is not allowed. They also decided on the spot that this task was to be undertaken by the Communications Department.

During the meeting on the morning of 17 February, the responsible comrades of the Shannan Prefectural CPC Committee suggested that television and audiovisual education be promoted in their prefecture. Comrade Duojiecaidan was very glad to hear this suggestion. He told Comrade (Luosangxianba), director of the regional Radio and Television Broadcasting Bureau, who was participating in the meeting: Now that they are ready to promote television and audiovisual education in their prefecture, why do we not dare to take up the matter in our Lhasa City? Comrade (Luosangxianba) replied that he was afraid of a shortage of electricity. On hearing this, Comrade Duojiecaidan immediately turned right and asked Comrade (Cao Yilun), deputy director of the Water Conservancy and Power Department, sitting not far from him: Old Cao, can you guarantee power supply? Comrade (Cao Yilun) gave him an affirmative answer. Comrade Duojiecaidan excitedly said: Well, that is settled then.

The leading people at various levels participating in the meeting were greatly inspired by such a work style and determination shown by the responsible comrades of the regional CPC Committee. They said: The guideline laid down in the Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee will surely be comprehensively implemented in Xizang!

TIANJIN GOVERNMENT HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

SK190350 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 19 Feb 84

[Text] On 18 February, the Tianjin Municipal People's Government held a plenary session. Mayor Li Ruihuan made a speech at the session. Attending the session were Deputy Mayors Wu Zhen, Nie Bichu, Yao Jun and Liu Jinfeng, and advisors of the municipal government, including Hao Tianyi and Mao Changwu.

Among those invited to attend the session were Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee; Bai Hua, Standing Committee member of the municipal CPC Committee and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress; Wang Enhui, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee, and Wu Zhiyuan, deputy commander of Tianjin Garrison District.

The session discussed and adopted the decisions by the Tianjin Municipal People's Government on 10 tasks for improving the livelihood of urban people in 1984, and the decisions on 10 tasks for improving the livelihood of rural people in 1984.

Attending the session were responsible comrades of all committees, offices, and bureaus of the municipal government. Attending the session as nonvoting delegates were responsible comrades of all districts, counties, and relevant departments.

Decisions on Urban Livelihood

SK190811 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 19 Feb 84

["Full text" of the decisions of the Tianjin Municipal People's Government on 10 tasks for improving the livelihood of urban people in 1984, adopted at the municipal government plenary session on 18 February]

[Text] With the intimate concerns of the party Central Committee and the State Council, under the leadership of the municipal CPC Committee and through the efforts of all fields, the Tianjin Municipal People's Government successfully realized the 10 tasks for improving people's livelihood in 1983 and the 10 tasks for improving the livelihood of urban people in winter. The people are fairly satisfied over these achievements.

The year 1984 is one in which we should continue unwaveringly to implement the guidelines of the 12th party congress, to speed up the pace of comprehensively creating a new situation in socialist modernization and to start the work of comprehensively conducting party rectification.

In order to implement the guidelines for correcting mistakes in the course of party rectification, we should take serving the people wholeheartedly as our highest goal to improve the government work and our work style and to promote the sound development of the municipality's economic construction. People's governments at all levels and departments under the jurisdiction of the municipal government should further show concerns about people's livelihood, try all out to handle the affairs for the people, and continue solving the problems which are in need of immediate solution and which can be solved.

In the past few years, we have started engaging in the work of stabilizing the prices of market goods, strengthening social order, increasing business centers, arranging employment, developing nurseries, improving environmental sanitation, and promoting the use of inflammable honeycomb briquets. We still take these as the regular work of the government, separately formulate the targets for this year, and continue firmly and successfully attending to it.

On the basis of these achievements, we should concentrate on the following 10 tasks to improve the livelihood of urban people:

1. Build new houses on 3 million square meters of land. We should concentrate on restoring and reconstructing the houses damaged by the earthquake disaster. Besides building new houses, we should accomplish the public subsidiary projects at 10 remote residential districts, and improve the living conditions of those households that suffer living difficulties most.
2. Reconstruct 20 streets. In general, we will not develop urban construction outside urban districts. We should apply the experience of reconstructing (Qiqingdao) Street and adopt the method of presenting lands and houses, building houses along the streets, filling up the gaps, and repairing and building houses to reconstruct the old urban districts in a planned way and to first change the faces of 20 streets including (Weididao), (Zhongsanlu), and (Hongqilu).
3. Construct subways, roads, and bridges and add public telephones. We should extend the existing subway lines to the western station, link these lines with the lines at Xinhua Road and (Xinanjaolu), which have been built, and realize the work of the whole section of the double-tracked subway opening to traffic by the end of this year. We should accomplish the construction of (Xinhong) and Dongfang Bridges and complete, extend, and widen (Hongqilu), (Anshandao), (Weiguodao) and (Weididao). We should add 800 public telephones, a one-fold increase over the current figure, at newly built residential districts, downtown streets, big markets, hospitals, parks and stations.
4. Enthusiastically treat flooding and polluted water. This year, we should first build drainage facilities and strengthen maintenance management at low-lying areas where water easily accumulates so as to ensure the completion of the construction of the (Guxinwen) drainage substation, the biggest one in our municipality, before 20 June. We should improve the drainage conditions in Hexi, Heping, Nankai and Hongqiao Districts to alleviate rainwater accumulation. The municipality and districts should carry out the system of dividing up the work and assigning a part to each individual or group on a contract basis to dig, dredge, and manage the existing drainage pipes, drainage networks and septic tanks. Drainage and tap water departments should organize quick-response teams to mend drainage pipes, drainage networks, and septic tanks, making their telephone numbers public. The teams should work all day long to drain off the polluted water in the 24 hours after they receive the report. We should complete the construction of (Difangzi) sewage treatment plant with the capacity of treating 260,000 tons of sewage monthly and put it into operation by 1 May so as to reduce urban pollution and offer a new water resource for the vegetable fields on the outskirts.
5. Complete the construction of Xijiao coal gas plant. The plant can produce 280,000 cubic meters of gas daily and supply gas to 100,000 households. Within this year, part of the plant can be put into operation. We should speed up the early preparations for construction of the Dongjiao coal gas plant with a capacity of 600,000 cubic meters daily, approved by the state, and strive to begin construction within the year.
6. Divert Luan He water to Tanggu District. Build 45 kilometers of pipelines and 2 windmills at (Erwangzhuang) Reservoir to divert Luan He water to (Beitang) Reservoir and the Tanggu hydroelectric station so as to change the situation of Tanggu District being short of water for daily use and the quality of water in the district being poor.

7. Plant trees and beautify residential districts, concentrate on improving the look of streets, and consolidate the appearance of the city. This year we should concentrate on consolidating 5 areas with large roads and build civilized streets from eastern station to northern station to keep 45 streets tidy and clean. Dismantle those houses alongside newly built buildings that should be dismantled. Completely dismantle those old and disreputable buildings that should be dismantled. Repair and reconstruct the river courses along The Weijin He, Tianjin University, and Nankai University and conscientiously improve environmental sanitation along the river. We should promote the experience of the residential districts in Hongqiao District and (Xiamyangbeilu) in planting trees throughout the whole municipality. This year we should first plant trees in 26 residential districts, including (Guixianglu), (Tiantuonan), (Qiyuanbei), (Huangweilu), (Dashigu) and (Houtai). We should score initial achievements in this by 1 May, and by 1 October, we should accomplish this task. We should continue reconstructing and building a group of public toilets in areas with dense population to replace the nightstools at the yards of the residents.

8. Build a street especially for selling food and improve the supply of vegetables and nonstaple food. We should take the method of enterprises by collecting funds to establish a street especially for selling traditional and typical local foods of the municipality and other places. Within the year some of the shops in the street should complete construction and open for business. The municipality should produce, market, and directly supply vegetables and we should divide different levels of hard vegetables, put them into baskets, and market them. We should increase the amount of land for growing early spring and late autumn vegetables, strengthen the transportation of vegetables, and expand and improve the production of bean products, fermented products, and pickles. Within the year we should accomplish the reconstruction of the four vegetables and non-staple food general markets at (Changchundao), (Dahulu), (Honglou), and Jiefanganlu and add 20 agricultural trade fair markets. Nonstaple food shops should enthusiastically carry out the system of two work shifts and open for business alternately so as to prolong business hours and to improve service attitude.

9. Solve the problems of staff members and workers having to travel a long way from home to work and in inconvenient traffic. We should proceed from being conducive to production and convenient to earn a livelihood, combine housing construction with housing distribution, housing exchange and the transfer of jobs, try every means possible to make the houses of staff members and workers near their work units, save them time on the way to work, and alleviate the pressure on traffic. Enterprises, establishments, and units located on the edge of urban districts should plan to build houses for staff members and workers nearby. They should try to take the housing problems of staff members and workers into consideration in distributing houses to them. We should take various measures to conduct an exchange of houses among the whole municipality. This year we should exchange the houses of 50,000 staff and worker families. Personnel affairs bureaus, labor bureaus, districts, and departments should make concerted efforts, conduct investigations and studies, have a clear understanding, and do a good job in exchanging jobs for cadres and staff and members so as to make them have a short way to go to work.

10. Add TV channels. Within the year, the Tianjin TV station will begin . a begin a new channel to expand the spare-time education of the staff members and workers at their posts and to arrange proper hours to broadcast programs for juveniles and children. At the same time, the station should do a good job in preparing for the construction of another channel so as to expand the TV university education.

Decisions on Rural Livelihood

SK200654 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 19 Feb 84

[*"Full text" of the decisions of the Tianjin Municipal People's Government on the 10 tasks for improving the livelihood of rural people in 1984, adopted at the municipal government plenary session on 18 February]*

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the municipality has made great developments in agricultural economy, the livelihood of peasants has markedly improved, and an unprecedentedly good situation has emerged in rural areas.

In the past few years, people's governments at all levels and the departments under the governments have done a lot of work to repair and build highways, construct public facilities in towns, develop culture and education, and to enliven rural markets with a view to improving the livelihood of rural people and to developing agricultural production.

In order to further adapt, maintain, and develop the new situation which rural areas have created, to accelerate the two civilizations, and to attend to rural production, we should conscientiously take practical measures to arouse the large number of peasants to strengthen the construction of villages and towns and to continuously improve the livelihood of rural people. This year we should concentrate on the following 10 tasks:

1. Make a good plan for the construction of villages and townships. In line with actual conditions, the village and township should work out or revise the general plan for their own construction and engage in construction in line with the plan on what a city should do. This year all villages and townships should have their own plans. All outskirts areas and counties should build a few model villages in line with their new plans.
2. Improve the appearance of villages and townships. Repair and improve streets and roads and reconstruct old and disreputable enclosing walls. This year we should accomplish the improvement and reconstruction of 219 townships so as to keep their streets tidy and clean. We should build several public toilets at each village, define the places for collecting night soil and apply the method of treating night soil with high temperature to process it into fertilizer. Each village and each township should formulate a regulation on managing the appearance of the village and township.
3. Accelerate the construction of tap water systems in rural areas. We should establish tap water for 250,000 households this year, so that over 50 percent of villages in the municipality will have tap water. We should plan to dig motor-pumped wells for over 400 village brigades which do not have daily-use water and where the quality of water is poor. Within the year we should strive to accomplish the digging of 70 percent of these wells. We should take measures to filter out residues in the water and to improve its quality.
4. Promote the use of marsh gas. This year we should build 3,000 marsh gas tanks. Each outskirts area and country should make a plan to have several villages use marsh gas.

5. We should continue repairing and building highways in rural areas. We should conscientiously sum up our past experience and continue insisting on relying on our own efforts to engage in construction, while the state only gives a little assistance, making rural highway construction rise to a new level.
6. Develop marketable houses in rural areas and gradually make a plan to supply timber, steel, cement, glass, and the materials which we need for building rural houses. We should enthusiastically organize and establish the companies that serve rural housing construction and the companies that engage in building rural marketable houses in order to produce the framework of houses, doors and windows, wall paper, and roofs. Efforts must be made to complete the construction of these companies early and to put some of them into operation.
7. Set up public welfare undertakings. We should accelerate the construction of public bathhouses, barbershops, and other public facilities in market towns and townships in an effort to make each village have a tailor's shop and a general repair shop.
8. Gradually popularize TV sets. We should start popularizing TV sets with rich villages one village after another. Within the year, over 50 percent of rural homes in the municipality should have TV sets. Industrial departments should increase the production of TV sets. Those peasants who have difficulties in buying TV sets may buy them by installments. Power departments should properly readjust the hours of supplying power to rural areas and try every means possible to ensure the peasants have electricity to watch TV. Each township should have one or two film projection teams to increase the number of film shows, enlivening rural cultural life.
9. Improve the conditions of running schools in rural areas. We should generally repair and improve the leaky schoolhouses of rural primary and middle schools, provide more doors and windows and desks and chairs in all classrooms where some are lacking, strengthen the construction of the ranks of teachers and students, and conscientiously give proper economic treatment to teachers at the schools run by the people. We should try all out to transfer more graduates from teachers' colleges to rural areas and, in principle, to transfer all teachers' college graduates who are from rural areas to rural areas.
10. Do a good job in afforestation. We should afforest 30,000 mu of land, grow 20,000 mu of saplings, plant 8.5 million trees around houses and along rivers, roads, and ditches, and encourage all families to grow flowers.

GANSU LEADERS SPEAK AT NATIONALITY UNITY RALLY

HK210600 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Excerpts] This morning, the provincial meeting to commend advanced collectives and advanced individuals in nationality unity was solemnly opened in Lanzhou. This is the first grand meeting of nationality unity in the province since the founding of the country. The meeting will commend advanced collectives and advanced individuals from various areas and fronts for their outstanding achievements in maintaining and strengthening the unity of nationalities, will sum up and exchange experiences in implementing the party's policy concerning nationalities and in strengthening unity among nationalities, and determine the task of further improving and developing the socialist relationship between nationalities.

Attending the meeting were 590 representatives from 26 nationalities in the province, including the Han, Hui, Zang, and others. Li Ziqi, Zheng Weishan, and other leading comrades attended the opening ceremony. The opening ceremony was presided over by Ma Zhulin, member of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee and director of the provincial CPC Committee United Front Work Department. Liu Bing, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered an opening speech. Governor Chen Guangyi made a report at the meeting, entitled "Further Strengthen the Great Unity Between Various Nationalities and Strive To Build a Civilized and Rich New Gansu."

He said: In the past 30-odd years since the founding of the country, the people of various nationalities in our province have made great achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction, the relations between nationalities have continuously improved, and the unity between nationalities has been further strengthened. He demanded that reeducation in nationality policy be conducted intensively and persistently in the province, great unity between nationalities be further strengthened, the economy in national minority areas be developed with greater speed so as to promote the common prosperity of the economy of various nationalities, nationality education be vigorously developed so as to enhance the level of science, technology, and culture of the national minorities, the autonomy in nationality areas be strengthened and perfected so as to ensure the rights of nationality equality and of autonomy, and the party's policy concerning nationalities and religion be implemented comprehensively and correctly, so that all the positive factors can be mobilized to serve socialism.

Ren Ying, vice minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; and Tan Youlin, political commissar of the Lanzhou PLA units, spoke at the opening ceremony.

NINGXIA CADRES PUBLICIZE DOCUMENT NO 1

OW192030 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0830 GMT 19 Feb 84

[By reporter Zhang Jin]

[Excerpts] Yinchuan, 19 Feb (XINHUA) -- More than 5,500 cadres in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region have gone to the countryside to publicize Document No 1 issued by the CPC Central Committee. By 12 February, these cadres had already arrived at their destinations with one or two cadres in each brigade (village).

At a meeting of heads of work teams sent out by the regional-level organs to various counties, districts, and state-run agricultural and pastoral farms, Cai Zhulin, member of the Standing Committee of the regional CPC Committee, clearly put forward three tasks, requirements, and aspirations on behalf of the regional CPC Committee. He said: 1) It is necessary to do a good job in studying and publicizing Document No 1 issued by the CPC Central Committee. Particular efforts must be made to repeatedly explain to the peasants the guidelines regarding the development of commodity production and the acceleration of the interflow of commodities. 2) Efforts must be made to check preparations made for agricultural production. 3) It is essential to understand how departments directly under county administration and township organs are being reformed.

The regional party committee attached great importance to the practice of sending cadres to the countryside to publicize Document No 1. Li Xuezhi, secretary of the regional party committee, took the lead to go to the Manchun village of Manchun Township in suburban Yinchuan City where he joined party members, basic-level cadres, and the representatives of specialized and key households in studying and discussing Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee. He also earnestly listened to the views and opinions of the cadres and the masses.

Under the leadership of the regional party committee and the regional People's Government, various localities in Ningxia have sent out their principal cadres. Among the cadres sent from regional-level organs to the countryside, 38 are from the department- and bureau-level organs and 71 are from prefectural- and county-level organs from the 2 cities and 2 prefectures in the autonomous region.

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI INSPECTS BAOJI CITY

HK210507 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] When inspecting Baoji City, Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, worked on the spot to solve problems. Cadres at city and county levels generally held that this work style and method of the provincial CPC Committee leading comrade's leadership, in acting carefully in a down-to-earth manner, set a good example for cadres at all levels.

After arriving at Baoji City on 8 February, Comrade Ma Wenrui spent 4 whole days discussing tasks and implementing the plans and measures for developing county-run industries and the diversified economy with principal responsible comrades of Baoji City as well as of 12 counties and districts under the city authorities, besides investigating, studying, and solving problems in some factories, construction sites, and the rural areas. When listening to reports from grassroots units, he repeatedly asked about, verified, and analyzed the situation. He solved on the spot problems that could be solved on the spot.

In the afternoon of 8 February, Comrade Ma Wenrui mounted the main dam of (Shibukou) Reservoir despite cold weather. He studied the [words indistinct] construction site in speeding up the rate of progress. In addition, he also made specific suggestions on developing natural resources in Taibai County, Feng County, Linyou County, Long County, and the mountainous areas in [words indistinct] Baoji County, as well as on developing industries in [words indistinct].

MA WENRUI, OTHERS PUBLICIZE DOCUMENT NO 1

HK210257 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government have recently gone to Baoji, Hanzhong, and Yanan Prefectures and cities to publicize and explain the Central Committee's Document No 1, visit specialized and key households, and encourage the peasant masses to work hard to develop commodity production.

Speaking to Baoji City cadres, provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ma Wenrui pointed out: The central Document No 1 is a good document for guiding the peasants to get rich through hard work. In implementing this document, we must not be satisfied with issuing general calls but must strengthen specific guidance. We must help the specialized households and key households to develop commodity production by providing assistance in policy, technology, and circulation links. Comrade Ma Wenrui said: In order to bring about still faster development of rural industry and diversification, we must at present pay attention to doing a good job of three things: 1) Fully launch the masses to formulate positive and practical plans; 2) Attach importance to the employment and training of specialists and technicians, open up more sources of talent, and bring into full play the role of all types of specialists and skilled hands; 3) Set up strict responsibility systems from top to bottom, with responsibilities assigned for each person. This must be grasped to the end. Those who score good success should be commended and rewarded as necessary; it is necessary to hold people accountable in cases of failure to fulfill tasks.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary and Governor Li Qingwei went to the (Guangping) No 6 team of (Hanshui) commune at Hanzhong city, where he visited a well-known chicken-raising specialized household, that of (Wei Yongfu). The young peasant (Wei Yongfu) set up a family chicken farm in 1981. Net income in 1982 was more than 4,000 yuan. Last year, he transferred to others the farmland he had contracted, and engaged in specialized chicken-raising. His net family income reached 7,000 yuan. Comrade Li Qingwei said to (Wei Yongfu): You are skilled in raising chickens. It is good for you to transfer your contracted farmland to others and engage in specialized chicken-raising. Specialized households should be precisely specialized. You are a leader in commodity production, and in scientific chicken-raising. Your orientation is correct. The provincial, prefectural, and city authorities all support you. You should not have misgivings. I hope you will raise still more chickens this year, and that the income in your household averages 3,000 or 4,000 yuan per person.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Zhou Yaguang went to (Fengbaisheng) brigade of (Yongping) Commune in Yanchuan County, and (Anding) brigade of (Anding) Commune in Zichang County, where he saw how the family of (Liu Wenzhao), an advanced example of contracting a small stream course, has harnessed a small mountain gully, and observed the performance of the family of (Li Cuizhen), a specialized household in processing flour. He demanded that the local governments do a good job in discovering, summing up, and popularizing progressive typical examples, and properly protect the interests of specialized households.

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI STRESSES IDEOLOGICAL WORK

HK200346 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 19 Feb 84

["Excerpts" of speech by provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ma Wenrui at provincial propaganda work conference: "Tangibly Strengthen Party Leadership Over the Ideological Front" -- date not give; read by announcer]

[Excerpts] The question of strengthening party leadership over the ideological front is an extremely important issue.

Unless this problem is solved, the spirit of this meeting cannot be implemented well, and a new situation cannot be created on the ideological front.

The ideological front is an extremely important front. The party has always attached very great importance to this front. The practice of history has shown that whenever we have followed the party's Marxist line and tangibly strengthened work on the ideological front, the work on all fronts has been done a bit better; otherwise, numerous problems occur. To attach importance to and strengthen the ideological front is a basic guideline in the party's work.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee has consistently stressed strengthening party leadership over the ideological front. Following the shift of party work focus to modernization, the Central Committee has solemnly proposed on many occasions that while building a high degree of material civilization, we must also work hard to build a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization. The 12th CPC Congress proposed this as a question of strategic principle.

Following the shift of party work focus to economic construction, the whole party must study how to strengthen the party's ideological work to suit the new conditions, and avoid the tendency to become engrossed in economic work and neglect ideological work. The responsible comrades of the party committees at all levels and the comrades of the propaganda work departments must study afresh the Central Committee's instructions on ideological front work issued since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, so as to enhance understanding.

As far as the party committees at all levels in Shaanxi are concerned, strengthening party leadership over the ideological front is an extremely important and urgent task. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party committees at all levels have paid attention to leadership over the ideological front. The various departments on this front have done a lot of effective work in publicizing the central line, principles, and policies, and building socialist spiritual civilization. This must be affirmed.

However, this certainly does not mean that outstanding problems no longer exist on the ideological front. In fact, there are still many problems in this respect. At present, many comrades working in the party's leading organs lack profound understanding of the Central Committee's strategic principle of simultaneously building the two civilizations and of the position and role of ideological and political work in the new situation. Quite a number of party organizations have not completely changed the situation of weak and lax leadership over the ideological front. There is still rather serious spiritual pollution on the ideological front. This state of affairs shows that strengthening party leadership over the ideological front remains a task of top priority for us.

How should we go about further strengthening party leadership over the ideological front? In accordance with the spirit of the central instructions and with the actual conditions in Shaanxi, I hold that we should concentrate on doing a good job of the following four tasks at present and in the future:

1. Seriously implement the strategic principle of simultaneously building the two civilizations and truly place ideological and political work in an important position on the party committees' agenda. The general line stipulated by the 12th CPC Congress and the strategic principle of simultaneously building the two civilizations constitutes the most important guiding ideology for carrying out all work.

All party organizations, all fronts, and all sectors and trades must thoroughly understand and implement the party's general line, and persist in simultaneously building material and spiritual civilization.

The current problem is that certain comrades cannot correctly understand and handle the relationship between ideological and political work and economic work. Some even hold that so long as production develops, the markets prosper, and people's living standards improve, people's ideological awareness will naturally be enhanced. There is also a current idea that economic construction is a tough task, whereas ideological and political work is a tough one; economic targets are tangible things, while ideological and political work is something intangible. It is necessary to make an analysis of these biased and harmful ideas and expressions.

There is no doubt that socialist modernization centered on economic construction is the key task for the whole party in the new historical period. We must never forget or waver on this point. Anyone who does that will make extremely great mistakes. However, there is not the slightest contradiction between regarding modernization as the central task and strengthening work on the ideological front. It is precisely because the modernization we want to accomplish is socialist modernization that it cannot do without ideological and political work even for a moment.

If we relax leadership over the ideological front and neglect ideological and political work, then, as Comrade Hu Yaobang said in his report to the 12th CPC Congress, people's attention will be limited only to the building of material civilization, and even only to the pursuit of material interests; if that develops, our society will lose ideals and goals, and will thus be unable to resist erosion by various corruptive factors, and will embark on the evil way of deterioration and degeneration; how then could there be socialist modernization? Strengthening work on the ideological front is precisely the requirement of accomplishing socialist modernization, and serves the key work task of modernization.

The great cause of socialist modernization requires forging generation after generation of large numbers of talented people capable of making outstanding contributions to socialism. In this respect also, we certainly cannot relax work on the ideological front or neglect ideological and political work. At present certain schools do not pay much attention to ideological and political work. Certain students do not pay much attention to the cultivation of ideology and morality. This is bad. If the people trained by the schools are full of individualism, it is certain that socialist modernization cannot be successful. This problem does not only exist in the schools. All sectors and trades are faced with the task of strengthening ideological and political work and cultivating and forging new socialist men.

It is by no means wrong to hold that economic construction is a tough task and economic targets are something tangible. However, we cannot hold that ideological and political work is a soft task and something intangible. Ideological and political work is certainly not something that is not strictly necessary. Marxism-Leninism cannot be spontaneously produced among the masses; the enhancement of people's ideological awareness depends on the party carrying out a great deal of meticulous work. Although production develops and living standards improve, if ideological and political work is relaxed, erosion by bourgeois and other exploiting-class ideology is inevitable. The party committees at all levels must realize the importance of the ideological front from the plane of Marxist theory and the political plane of accomplishing the party's general line and task, and truly place this work in an important place on their agenda.

2. Reform the leadership system and put right the phenomena of party committees monopolizing administrative matters and the party failing to manage itself. Reforming the leadership system is the requirement of accomplishing the party's general line and task. It is also the requirement of strengthening and improving party leadership over the ideological front. The Central Committee has repeatedly stressed since the third plenary session that it is essential to eliminate the defects of lack of division between party and government, with party committees monopolizing administrative matters, by means of reforming the party and state leadership system. However, due to various historical and current factors, the province has still not completely solved this problem. This problem remains rather outstanding in certain areas and departments, and especially in certain grassroots units. Unless this problem is solved well, party building is sure to be damaged and the party's leading role is sure to be weakened. We must attach a high degree of importance to this problem.

Party leadership is first of all political leadership. If the party monopolizes everything, it is bound to slip into an endless round of administrative matters. The only result will be that the party's leadership standard is lowered and the party is hampered from grasping major affairs and key issues. Experiences in both positive and negative examples show that the most important thing in exercising party leadership is to do so through the party's Marxist line, principles and policies that are in accord with reality, through strong and effective political and ideological work, and through the model and leading role of the party members and party-member cadres.

3. Rectify the departments and units on the ideological front and build well the ideological and political work contingent by means of rectifying the party and eliminating spiritual pollution. Generally speaking, the departments on the ideological front and the political work cadres in Shaanxi are relatively good. They have done a lot of work in recent years and scored great success. However, there are indeed many problems, and they still cannot meet the needs of creating a new situation in ideological and political work.

We must realize that in carrying out the central principles and policies, the current main erroneous trends in economic work are leftist influences and inability to emancipate the mind; however, on the ideological front, the current main problems are tendencies of rightism, weakness, and laxity. The party Central Committee's demands regarding unifying thinking, rectifying work style, strengthening discipline, and purifying the organization in this party rectification are extremely important for all units on the ideological front. Party rectification on the ideological front is also facing the task of eliminating spiritual pollution, which requires even more arduous effort. Through studying, summing up the experiences of history, and unfolding active ideological struggle, we should correct the guiding ideology, distinguish between right and wrong, correct errors, enhance spontaneity to uphold the four basic principles and implement the party's line, principles, and policies, and truly succeed in maintaining political unity with the Central Committee.

On the basis of doing a good job in ideological rectification, we must do a good job of rectifying organization and work style. We must readjust and strengthen the leadership groups in accordance with the demands for four transformations of the cadres, and resolutely expel the people of three categories. People who cannot maintain political unity with the Central Committee and who have serious problems in ideology and work style must be transferred away from ideological and political work units. It is necessary to rectify the work style of the organs, set up job responsibility systems and put them on a sound basis, and strictly observe the systems of party organizational and democratic life and the study and ideological and political work systems.

We must resolutely change the phenomena of slack organization and discipline and chaotic work order that exist in certain units, and ensure that every department engaged in ideological and political work truly becomes an effective assistant for the party committees in carrying out ideological and political work.

4. Tangibly improve the party's methods and work style in leading work on the ideological front, and overcome weakness and laxity. Strengthening party leadership over the ideological front requires scientific work methods and fine work style. The existing problems are: 1) there is not enough deep-going investigation and study; 2) people dare not conduct criticism or tackle tough problems; 3) there is a lack of appropriate action and of solving problems in a thoroughly sound way. Unless these flashy and superficial methods and work styles are corrected, party leadership cannot be strengthened over the ideological front. Party organizations at all levels and the ideological and political work departments must seriously study the question of how to improve work method and style and enhance the appropriateness and combat effectiveness of ideological and political work, to enable this work to answer and solve a large number of practical ideological problems and truly produce good results.

What main issues should the ideological front tackle in 1984? I think the most important ones are to do a good job in party rectification and eliminating spiritual pollution. As long as these two items are tackled well and effectively, the work orientation, the building of the contingent, and the problems of weakness and laxity on the ideological front can be truly solved. At present it is a fact that certain comrades take a detour when they encounter contradictions. They fail to criticize or struggle against erroneous things; they pursue the mentality of good old boys and philistine philosophy. This is an expression of a serious impurity of party spirit. Party members on the ideological front, especially the leading party-member cadres, must overcome selfishness, strengthen party spirit, and dare to stick to principles, to tackle tough issues, and to criticize and struggle against all erroneous things.

Comrades, work on the ideological front is facing an extremely favorable situation. Party rectification has been launched in the provincial organs. The work of eliminating spiritual pollution is now proceeding in depth. The Central Committee is about to convene a special conference, which will make a decision on strengthening ideological and political work. The situation of lack of attention to ideological and political work in certain places is now being and will be completely transformed. I hope that all comrades on the ideological front in the province will have a clear understanding of the excellent situation, brace revolutionary spirit, strive to create a new situation in work, and make new and still greater contributions to building socialist material and spiritual civilization.

SHAANXI LEADER SPEAKS ON PROPAGANDA WORK TASKS

HK200759 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 19 Feb 84

[*"Excerpts"* from speech by provincial CPC Committee Secretary Zhou Yaguang delivered at provincial propaganda work conference on 11 February: "Be Full of Confidence in Greeting the Creation of a New Situation in Work on the Ideological Front" -- read by announcer]

[*Excerpts*] The goals of endeavor and basic tasks of the ideological front in Shaanxi this year are to continue to implement the spirit of the 12th party congress and the 2d plenary session, focus on party rectification and the elimination of spiritual pollution, strengthen party leadership over ideological front work, better uphold the orientation of serving the general line, resolutely overcome weakness and laxity, and strive to create a new situation in work on the ideological front.

The rural areas must focus on the Central Committee's Document No 1 and get a good grasp of propaganda for the party's line, principles, and policies. With the building of civilized villages and towns as the basic form, we should launch in-depth education in patriotism, collectivism, socialism, and communism. With study of the party rectification documents as the motive force, we should grasp the rectification of grassroots party organizations, and also get a good grasp of building the propaganda positions, installations, and contingent.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping stressed in his speech at the second plenary session: Strengthening party leadership over the ideological front and overcoming weakness and laxity has become an urgent task for the whole party. Similar or other problems in urgent need of solution also exist not only in theoretical and literature and art circles, but also in education, journalism, publishing, radio, television, mass culture, and mass ideological and political work. Work on the entire ideological front needs strengthening.

The party committees, and especially the comrades in the ideological front departments, must profoundly understand the heaviness of their responsibility; with a high sense of the revolutionary cause and sense of responsibility, they must eliminate difficulties, clear the way to forge ahead, and make their proper contributions to creating a new situation in work on the ideological front in the new year.

1. It is necessary to truly put ideological front work in an important place on the agenda of the party committees at all levels. In connection with party rectification and the elimination of spiritual pollution, we must seriously sum up positive and negative experiences and lessons, further implement the series of Central Committee instructions on strengthening ideological and political work, thoroughly appreciate the strategic principle of simultaneously building the two civilizations proposed by the 12th party congress, and truly correct the guiding ideology of party committee work.

2. Propaganda work must better uphold the orientation of serving the party's general line.

3. Seriously do a good job of party rectification propaganda and party rectification work in the provincial propaganda and cultural system.

4. We must be earnest and serious in the work of eliminating spiritual pollution, and grasp it through to the end. Eliminating spiritual pollution is one of the major policy decisions of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and is the most important demand on party organization and members on the ideological front in the current party rectification. Shaanxi took a positive approach to eliminating spiritual pollution in the previous stage; policies were carried out steadily, and the development was healthy. We have achieved very great success.

The current problem is that we must continue to get a tight grasp of this work and carry it through to the end. We must clear away all kinds of ideological obstacles and seriously carry out the work in accordance with the principles, policies, and methods stipulated by the Central Committee. We must guard against failure to attach ideological importance to the work and to do it in a thoroughgoing way, and also guard against failure to act according to policy and against arbitrary expansion of the work.

Elimination of spiritual pollution is mainly aimed at solving problems on the ideological front, especially in theoretical and literature and art circles. We must focus on party-member cadres undertaking work in theory, literature and art, education, journalism, culture, and ideological and political departments, and carry out the work in every department and unit on the ideological front.

The slogan of eliminating spiritual pollution is not to be raised in the rural areas. The main thing there is to promote education by positive example, strengthen ideological and political work, and solve problems on their merits.

In the course of eliminating spiritual pollution, we must seriously do four things in a planned and measured way:

1. Thoroughly investigate the problems, sum up experiences and lessons, and formulate and implement policy and control measures for resisting and guarding against spiritual pollution. The scope of investigation consists mainly of journals, theatrical works, films, television, audio and videotapes, phonograph records, publications, bookstalls, and so on. We should focus on examining whether their contents violate the four basic principles and the party's line, principles and policies; whether they preach Western bourgeois trends of thought and feudal superstitions; whether they preach the erroneous idea of looking for money in everything; and whether they are lewd or pornographic. The investigation should generally cover items back to the time of the August 1981 forum on problems in the ideological front.
2. Through criticism and self-criticism, clearly distinguish between right and wrong in theory and ideology, and enhance spontaneity on the ideological front to uphold the four basic principles, to enable Marxism to play its dominant and commanding role on the ideological front.
3. Rectify and strengthen the leadership groups at all levels on the ideological front, and truly place theory, literature and art, and journalism work under the party's Marxist leadership.
4. Strengthen party work in all departments and units on the ideological front and set up practical systems for ideological and political work. It is necessary to repeatedly study and appreciate the Central Committee's documents on eliminating spiritual pollution, and the relevant speeches and articles of leading central comrades, and integrate study with launching criticism and self-criticism. We should organize a number of special discussions and select various types of articles and works for specific analysis, to study and probe a number of issues, and clearly distinguish between right and wrong in theory and ideology.
5. With the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves activities as the main form, continually conduct deep-going education in patriotism, collectivism, socialism, and communism.

The Yanan spirit of struggling amidst adversity and relying on one's own efforts is a cherished tradition of our party. Inheriting, enriching, and bringing into play the Yanan spirit is an important content of building socialist spiritual civilization. It is of great practical and far-reaching historical significance for building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Yanan is located in Shaanxi, and our province should make contributions to the whole country in learning and publicizing the Yanan spirit, upholding and bringing into play the Yanan spirit, and studying and developing the Yanan spirit, and so on. In connection with rectifying the party, eliminating spiritual pollution, and launching the drive to build spiritual civilization, the party committees at all levels must conduct education in inheriting and bringing into play the Yanan spirit, and guide people to establish firm faith in communism, uphold the program of serving the people wholeheartedly, and bring into play the zeal, revolutionary fervor, and death-defying spirit of the Yanan era, and unite as one to strive to create a new situation in the four modernizations drive.

6. Establish a strong and effective ideological and political work system and put it on a sound basis, and tangibly strengthen grassroots propaganda work.

Shaanxi's propaganda facilities are rather backward, and it is completely proper to spend a bit more money in this respect. I hope the party committees and government at all levels will show concern for and support this work, and improve the province's radio, television, publishing, and cultural work, which are of most concern to the masses, striving for relatively great progress this year. Within 2 or 3 years, every county should have a library and cultural hall, every township should have a cultural center, every village should have a cultural room and a young militia home, and every household should be able to receive broadcasts.

The party committees and propaganda departments must resolve to change the practice of spending time holding meetings and issuing documents and general calls without solving practical problems. They should be genuinely able to go deep into the grassroots to investigate and study.

SHAANXI RIBAO ARTICLE DISCUSSES RURAL WORK

HK201209 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Feb 84 p 2

[*"Seriously Study and Resolutely Implement the CPC Central Committee's Document No 1 -- Questions and Answers on Rural Work at Present" -- Part One*]

[Text] Editor's Note: China's rural areas are undergoing an historic change by developing from a semi-self-sufficient economy to one of large-scale commodity production, and from traditional agriculture to modernized agriculture. Under the new circumstances in their advance, new situations and new problems keep emerging. The question of how to understand these new situations and new problems, of how to adapt our thinking and our work to the new circumstances, and of how to further develop the situation the rural areas have created are urgent problems which confront us all. In light of the questions raised and according to the spirit of the CPC Central Committee's Document No 1, we have compiled these questions and answers for your reference. [end editor's note]

Question: How should we look at the situation in China's rural areas in 1983?

Answer: It was really excellent! In 1983, the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output was practiced throughout the country. In addition, the reform of the rural areas' economic system has been vigorously pushed forward in the direction of in-depth development. On the agricultural front, we overcame natural calamities and continued to make progress. Commodity production vigorously developed on an unprecedentedly large scale. Many parts of the country developed the range and quality of production by exploiting various locally available resources.

Question: How will the situation in the rural areas further develop?

Answer: In the future, the general trend of development in the rural areas will continue to be in the direction of building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics. At present, our rural areas are developing from a semi-self-sufficient economy to one of large-scale commodity production, and from traditional agriculture to modernized agriculture. This is the general direction for the peasants engaged in economic activities in the 1980's.

Question: What are the advantages of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output?

Answer: The system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output is a great creation by the 800 million peasants under the party's leadership. It has taken root on Chinese soil. It has many advantages.

We cannot enumerate all of them in a short time. Practice has proved that it is not a temporary measure for solving the problem of food and clothing, but a radical reform which is of vital importance to the entire rural economic system. It has immeasurable significance for building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics.

Question: On what will this year's rural work focus?

Answer: We will focus on improving productive force, clearing the circulation channels, and developing commodity production on the basis of stabilizing and perfecting the production responsibility system.

Question: At present, what are the problems in our rural work?

Answer: Generally speaking, there are more and more new problems and they are becoming more and more complicated. For example, there are the problems of circulation; of further perfecting the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output; of making adjustments concerning land; of the transfer of contracted responsibilities; of how to further clarify the policy concerning various form of combining manpower, funds, and natural resources in the rural areas; of the reform of the rural economic and administrative systems; of the popularization of science, technology, culture, and education; of improving business management, cutting production cost, and improving economic results; of irrigation, water conservancy, energy resources, communication, and the building of small cities and towns; of strengthening ideological and political work; and so on. We are, in fact, confronted with both an unprecedentedly excellent situation and many complicated problems. We are at a critical point in time. If the problems are properly solved, the situation in the rural areas can continue to develop and we can make progress smoothly; otherwise, it will be difficult to consolidate the excellent situation we have brought about. In addition, there is even the danger of forfeiting it. Generally speaking, the problems with which we are confronted are the problems which emerge when we make advances. On the one hand, we must be firm, unshakable, full of confidence; on the other, we must face the problems squarely and solve them soberly and earnestly in order to arouse the socialist enthusiasm of millions upon million of peasants, to tap their reservoir of potential for labor and production, and to turn them into an actual productive force.

Question: How should we treat the peasants?

Answer: The key lies in the correctness of the policies. We cannot infringe upon the peasants' interests. On this issue, our party has extremely profound historical experience and has learned extremely profound historical lessons. History has proved that whenever the party's policies are correct, the relations among the state, the collective, and the individual can be properly handled, the peasants' enthusiasm will be aroused, agricultural production can improve, and the people of the whole country can lead a better existence. Conversely, whenever the party's policies are incorrect and the personal interests of the peasants are severely infringed upon, the peasants' initiative will be damped, production will decline, and the people of the whole country cannot lead a comfortable existence. However, we always forget our pain when our wounds have healed and we have more than once repeated our past mistakes. It was not until the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee that we completely solved the problem of our guiding ideology. We have set things to rights and have successively formulated a series of correct rural policies. Consequently, a new situation, which has never existed before, has come into existence.

Question: How should we treat the peasants in the 1980's?

Answer: Having been educated by the party for several decades and having witnessed the practice of socialist revolution and construction, the peasants in the 1980's are no longer the peasants of the time before the movement to organize cooperatives and much less the peasants of the time before liberation. Basically, they have become new socialist peasants and their political understanding has improved. We can absolutely say that the 800 million peasants sincerely endorse the policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and they have made outstanding contributions to building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics. This is a most basic and most important fact. Although all kinds of problems exist among the peasants, we cannot doubt this most basic and most important fact; otherwise, we will make mistakes in regard to our principles.

Question: How should we treat those peasants who have become rich first?

Answer: Most of the peasants who have become rich first since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have become rich by working hard. Their most outstanding representatives are the key and specialized households in the rural areas. According to the investigations conducted by some localities, these key and specialized households principally follow five kinds of people: First, cadres of big or small brigades or those commune members who were once cadres; second, those young intellectuals who have returned to their hometowns and those ex-servicemen who are looking for new jobs; third, those skilled workers who have mastered certain skills; fourth, those able persons who know how to run business, who were criticized and suppressed during the period dominated by "leftist" mistakes and yet who did not yield to pressure; and fifth, those people who have various serious problems or those whose business runs counter to the laws. However, the number of the fifth kind of persons is very small. They constitute less than one percent of the total number of key and specialized households. This shows that the absolute majority of them is not, as some people say, "people who do not follow the correct path." They are, among the peasants, the most enthusiastic and most energetic people who are good at organizing various productive factors. They are educated, skillful, and economically-minded people who take the lead in developing productive forces. They constitute a force which backs the development of commodity production in the future. Thus, we must acknowledge that they are the people embodying the advanced productive force in the contemporary rural areas, that they are the pioneers in the masses of peasants' becoming rich together, that they are active people who are with the party in its attempt to carry out in-depth reforms of the rural economy, and that they have made contributions to building a Chinese-style socialist modernized agriculture. These are their essential characteristics. We said we should further emancipate thinking, properly treat the peasants, and value, protect, and fully arouse the enthusiasm of the peasants. We must, in the first place, properly treat those peasants who have become rich first. If we can secure the enthusiasm of these peasants, all peasants, including those with material difficulties, will have hopes. As for the fifth kind of persons mentioned above, it is, of course, necessary to strengthen the education, criticism, and control of them and to correct their mistakes before it is too late. They do not embody the substance nor represent the majority of the peasants who have become rich first.

Question: Is the fact that some people in the rural areas have become rich first an expression of "polarization"?

Answer: The difference in the extent to which people are rich is a question of who has become rich first and who will become rich later. It is not a result of the exploitation of some by others, still less is it an expression of "polarization." Most of the peasants who have become rich first since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have become rich by working hard.

There are, indeed, examples in various parts of the country of a few people taking advantage of the irrationalities in prices and systems, going in for unhealthy tendencies, making improper fortunes, and in particular examples, of some grassroot cadres' seeking personal gains by capitalizing on their powers, deliberately forcing down the payments for contracted responsibilities, and, by various illegal means, taking away vast amounts of loans and goods and materials for implementing the plans. We should strengthen ideological and political work, rectify party style, strengthen management, and pay attention to preventing and correcting mistakes before it is too late. However, these people are in the minority and these problems can be solved. There is no need to worry that "polarization" may take place in the rural areas.

Question: Which kinds of peasants who have become rich first should we principally commend?

Answer: Our objective is to take those peasants who have become rich as examples in order to push forward the development of the rural economy and to achieve the goal of becoming rich together. Thus, we should principally commend the following three kinds of people: First, those who constitute examples of becoming rich by working hard; second, those who are engaged in scientific and technological pursuits, who demonstrate the application of science and technology, or who popularize scientific and technological knowledge; and third, those advanced people in building socialism in the rural areas. The intensity of the labor of these key and specialized households is much greater than that of ordinary peasant households and they are much more industrious. On the one hand, they have inherited and carried forward traditional skills and crafts; on the other, they have departed from the conservatism of the older generation of peasants by being enthusiastic for acquiring scientific and technological knowledge. They enthusiastically endorse the policies adopted by the party which are currently in force, and they have faith in the prospects of the development of socialism. Thus, they have the daring and courage to expand reproduction. In addition, they abide by the law and discipline and resolutely subordinate themselves to state plans. They have overfulfilled state purchase quotas and, after becoming rich themselves, they think of helping others and the whole village become rich by leading the peasants to take the road of becoming rich together.

Question: What constitutes the most effective support for the key and specialized households?

Answer: Generally speaking, the key and specialized households usually carry out commodity production in the light of the needs of society. They do not produce agricultural, industrial, and sideline products for their own consumption, but principally for sale. Thus, they not only pay attention to the supply of means of production and the improvements in production techniques, but also need to know the quotations on the market in various parts of the country, which thing is marketable or not, and their prices. In addition, they also hope that there are people who can help them promote the sales of their products. Thus, the most effective support for them is to provide them with various necessary services before, during, and after production. For example, we can provide them with the quotations on the market and information concerning production in order to let them be better informed. We can also promptly provide them with daily necessities and goods necessary for production, promote the sales of their products, provide them with advanced scientific and technical knowledge in order to meet their demand for it, and so on. All this constitutes the most vigorous and most effective support for them.

Question: What are the universal problems to be solved in the future in perfecting the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output on the household basis?

Answer: The first universal problem to be solved in the future is to adopt effective policies and measures to encourage the peasants to invest in land, that is, to exact equal shares of charges for preserving and enhancing soil fertility. For example, we can build water conservancy projects, level land, carry out water and soil conservation, apply more fertilizer, improve soil quality, build dams and silt arresters, and so on. All this constitutes investment in land. By doing so, we can improve soil quality. As long as we can arouse the peasants' enthusiasm for investing in land, land will become more fertile with cultivation and output will grow and grow. The second universal problem is to encourage the concentration of land in the hands of those good at cultivation in order to make the size of fields suitable for the peasant households specialized in the cultivation of land. In this way, those who are good at the cultivation of land can assume contracted responsibilities for more land and other peasants can make a success of specialized production. Thus, agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery can thoroughly develop and the integration between agriculture, industry, and commerce is ensured.

Question: The time limits of the land contracts are extended by how much? What are its advantages?

Answer: Generally speaking, the time limits of the land contracts should be beyond 15 years. As for the kind of production with a long production period and the exploitation of resources, the time limits of the contracts should be extended even further. The advantage of extending the time limits is that we can encourage the peasants to invest more money in land, to enhance soil fertility, to carry out intensive farming, and to steadily increase the per unit area yield of agricultural products.

Question: What policy will the state adopt in handling investors in land and those engaged in rapacious operations?

Answer: It is necessary to reasonably compensate the peasants for their investment in land. We can formulate specific measures to compensate them through democratic consultations with the commune members. For example, we can grade the land and appraise the price according to its grade when people assume contracted responsibilities for land. On the transfer of the contracted rights to utilize the land, it is necessary to properly compensate, on the basis of the original land price appraised according to its grade, the peasants who have invested money in and upgraded the land. We cannot let them invest for nothing. In this way, other peasants will continue to invest money in land. Conversely, if the peasants who assume contracted responsibilities for land have reduced soil fertility as a result of their rapacious operations, we should also stipulate reasonable compensations and ask them to appropriately compensate for the loss in soil fertility. As for barren or deserted land, the collectives should take it back on time.

Question: What kind of relations exist between the local cooperative economic organizations and other specialized cooperative economic organizations?

Answer: The relations between the local cooperative economic organizations, such as communes, brigades, production teams, and collective economic organizations, and other specialized cooperative economic organizations are those of equality, mutual benefit, coordination, and guidance. They are no longer the relations of administrative subordination or the relations between units at one level and the units at the next level.

Question: What is the focus of the work of the local cooperative economic organizations?

Answer: The local cooperative economic organizations should focus their work on providing services for the peasant households.

Question: What are the nature of and the principles governing economic services?

Answer: Economic services are also a form of exchange. Normally, they are not free services. The peasants can make their own choice. In this way, they can be sustained and their quality can be ensured.

Question: What great significance does the development of commodity production have?

Answer: Only by developing commodity production can we further accelerate the social division of labor, raise productive force to a new level, make the rural areas prosperous, enable our cadres to learn to use the relations between money and commodities and the law of value to serve the planned economy, and speed up the modernization of our socialist agriculture.

Question: At present, in the rural areas some peasants have given up cultivation. Is this a good thing?

Answer: With the development of diversification and of the division of labor and jobs, an increasing number of peasants want to give up the cultivation of land. This constitutes an inevitable historical progress and is something good, not something bad. In developing the scope of production, in order to exploit and utilize more and more latent economic resources, it is necessary to harness vast expanses of mountainous or hilly areas, pastures, lakes, rivers, the sea, and beaches, to cater to the needs of the people in the rural and urban areas and the people of our own country and other countries, and to find more markets. In developing the intensity of production, it is necessary to carry out multilevel comprehensive utilization and cyclical utilization in order to steadily improve agro-ecological results and economic results. Thus, in order to meet the requirements of this historical development of production, more and more peasants will give up cultivation of land and change their jobs.

SHAANXI GOVERNOR PUBLICIZES DOCUMENT NO 1

HK210509 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] [Words indistinct] Governor Li Qingwei publicized and explained Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee at a meeting in Hanzhong City.

He pointed out: We must enliven and develop the rural specialized households, keep circulation channels clear, develop commodity production, emancipate our minds, tap new sources, and go all out to develop collective industries in towns so as to make contributions for invigorating the Shaanxi economy.

Comrade Li Qingwei said: Specialized households have taken the lead in implementing the party's line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Leading cadres at all levels must protect, support, and lead them. They must provide them with necessary social services, and meet their needs in information, science and technology, and supply and marketing. They must guide those specialized households which are taking an improper approach in production and management to develop in a proper way.

Comrade Li Qingwei also talked about keeping circulation channels clear and developing commodity production. He said: We must advocate the sale of agricultural and sideline products in markets through a variety of channels. We must allow peasants to go to the towns to sell their products themselves, or by running warehouses, agricultural and sideline product retail stores, agriculture-commerce complexes, or joint ventures among peasants.

In addition, Comrade Li Qingwei pointed out: The development of collective industries in towns is an important project for the rural areas to attain prosperity as well as being a fundamental principle. We must emancipate our minds, tap new sources, and go all out to engage in it.

SHAANXI DECIDES TO BUILD 'CIVILIZED' TOWNS, VILLAGES

HK210505 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government issued a decision on 15 February on extensively and intensively launching the campaign of building civilized towns and villages. The decision said: The building of civilized towns and villages is an ideological and political task for strengthening and remolding the rural areas, resisting various kinds of influence and unhealthy tendencies, and upholding the building of the two civilizations. [words indistinct]

The basic content of building civilized towns and villages should include:

First, the rural areas must discard old practices while establishing new and healthy ones, when grasping ideological education.

Second, they must grasp cultural and scientific work, and devote much effort to the building of civilized towns and villages.

Third, they must grasp the work of maintaining social order.

Fourth, they must grasp the work of environmental sanitation.

Fifth, they must develop production and strive to get rich.

The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government urged all localities to strive to build, within this year, about one-fifth of the towns and villages into advanced civilized ones, and strive to build about one-half of them into civilized ones within 3 years.

WANG ENMAO SETS TASKS FOR XINJIANG ECONOMY

HK180408 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Comrade Wang Enmao said in his report to the third regional party congress: In order to greet the large-scale development and construction of Xinjiang, we must further shift the guiding ideology for the whole of economic work onto the tract of improving economic results. He said: All enterprises, whether engaged in the production or circulation fields, in industry or agriculture, must pay great attention to improving economic results. It is necessary to resolutely overcome the ideas of attaching much importance to growth rate, quantity, external factors, and production and little to economic results, quality, internal factors, and management, strive to learn how to generate and use wealth, and seriously solve the problems of poor quality, high input consumption, high production costs, small profits, and heavy losses, and achieve synchronous increase in growth rate and economic results.

He said: We must further promote readjustment work, with the focus on the economic structure, the organizational structure of enterprises, product mix, and technical structure. We must speed up the pace of enterprise consolidation, and improve management standards. We must get a vigorous grasp of technical transformation and the importation of advanced technology. At present we must work hard to reduce deficits and increase surpluses.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: In order to greet the large-scale development and construction of Xinjiang, we must carry out reform of the economic system in a measured way under leadership. The basic principle we must uphold in carrying out this work is to take the socialist state-owned economy as the dominant factor, develop a variety of economic and management forms, regard planned economy as the leading factor and regulation by market mechanism as supplementary, break down the separation of areas and departments, and towns and countryside, handle well the relationship between the interests of the state, the collective, and the individual laborers, and further enliven the economy.

He said: In agriculture, we must directly convey the spirit of the Central Committee's Document No 1 of 1984 to the cadres and masses. The comrades of all sectors and trades must seriously study this document and do a good job of their own work in the light of that spirit. Proceeding from reality, we must continue to stabilize and perfect the various types of contract responsibility system with payment linked to output, and extend these responsibility systems to forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries, and industrial and sideline production. We must implement the utilization rights over land, mountain forests, pastures, and water conservancy. We must strengthen guidance for the specialized and key households and the various types of economic combines, and have the state, the collective, and the individual work together to stimulate the shift of agriculture from a self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient economy to relatively large-scale commodity production. We must unservingly continue to practice the policy of making the peasants rich, and bring into full play the demonstration role of those masses who get rich ahead of others, to lead forward still more of the masses along the road of prosperity for all. We must mobilize and organize the forces of all sectors to gradually establish a relatively complete commodity production and service system to meet the peasants' requirements in technology, capital, supply and marketing, storage, processing, transport, market information, management guidance and so on.

He said: In industry, we must further promote and perfect the reform of substituting tax payment for profit delivery. We must perfect the economic and management contract responsibility systems, break down the separation between areas and departments and between production and sales, and do well in harmonizing industrial and commercial relations.

We must do a good job in reforming the commercial system in order to promote the development of commodity production and meet the needs of the people's daily life. We must correct the positions of state-owned commerce, cooperative commerce, and individual entrepreneurs and traders, rationally arrange their proportions, and bring into full play the role of each of them in the circulation field.

There must be unified management of foreign trade. We must step up trade exchanges and open up new foreign markets.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: In order to greet the large-scale development and construction of Xinjiang, we must concentrate finances and materials to ensure key construction work. This is an important policy decision of the CPC Central Committee made in the new situation, to ensure the fulfillment of the strategic goal of economic construction put forward by the 12th party congress. Based on the actual conditions in Xinjiang, during the Sixth and Seventh 5-Year Plans, we should concentrate on building projects that have a major impact on the national economy and the people's livelihood in the region or key projects that require little investment and produce quick and effective results, to promote a benign cycle in the economy and lay a sound foundation for construction in the following 10 years. The work should be focused on water conservancy, communications, agriculture and animal husbandry, energy, building materials, foodstuffs, light and textile industries, and so on.

The key projects to be tackled first in the near future are the (Heizi) Reservoir, two large flow control projects on the Hetian He, the Keerqisi He water conservancy project, the Yili Hashi He power station, the Manasi No 3 power station, the north Xinjiang railroad, the 115,000 ton [word indistinct] project, Urumqi (Tiechanggou) open cast coalmine, [words indistinct], Xinjiang plate glass plant, Urumqi (Changrong) cotton textile mill, and so on. In southern Xinjiang we will build an oil refinery processing 150,000 tons of oil a year, a synthetic ammonia plant producing 60,000 tons a year, and a liquified natural gas plant producing 10,000 tons a year, together with a corresponding power station; these plants will use oil and gas resources that are either ready-made or are currently being exploited. These important projects are related to the speed of future development and construction of Xinjiang. We must do everything possible to concentrate finances and materials and mobilize the forces of all sectors to ensure their completion on time and up to the mark in quantity and quality.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: In order to greet the large-scale development and construction of Xinjiang, we must vigorously develop education, science and technology, culture, physical culture, and public health. We must strive to ensure that the whole region has basically introduced elementary education by 1990. We must attach importance to doing a good job of eliminating illiteracy.

We must continue to implement the party policies on intellectuals and further mobilize their enthusiasm. We must boldly select, promote, and employ outstanding middle-aged and young people with ability and political integrity. We must bring into full play the role of the existing young and old science and technology personnel. At the same time, we must adopt various methods to bring in talented people from elsewhere in a planned way. We should encourage them to support the border region and settle down and build Xinjiang.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: In order to greet the large-scale development and construction of Xinjiang, we must get a good grasp of planning and do a good job in surveying resources and in preparatory work for major projects. He said: There must be a scientific plan for developing and building Xinjiang. Only if there is a plan can all items of construction develop in a planned, proportioned, and harmonious way. Xinjiang is an economic region on its own. It can be roughly divided into the northern and southern parts. At the same time, it can also be divided in light of different economic characteristics into economic areas of varying sizes centered on Karamay, Yili, Urumqi, Turpan, Bayingol, and Kashi. At the same time, certain productive undertakings overlap between regions, and the economic regions cannot be separated from each other. We must formulate as quickly as possible development plans for the whole region, for the localities, and for a number of important trades and sectors. The development plans for the three medium-sized cities of Korla, Usu, and Alar, and for the Production and Construction Corps must be balanced in an all-round way; they must be scientific, capable of taking advantage of strong points and avoiding weak ones, and practical. It is essential to do a good job in surveying resources.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: In order to greet the large-scale development and construction of Xinjiang, it is necessary to correctly handle the relationship between eating and construction, and gradually improve the people's living standards on the basis of developing production. We should realize that the living standards of the people of all nationalities in the region are still rather low. Continually improving their material and cultural living standards is a fundamental aim in our socialist construction. However, improvement of people's living standards can only be done on the basis of developing production.

Growth in consumption can only be based on growth in production. In the future we must rationally arrange the proportional relationship between consumption and accumulation, correct the phenomenon of excessive decentralization of capital, and ensure the finance and materials needed in key construction work. We must take simultaneous account of the interests of all the people and of the individual, and of long-term and current interests. We must advocate the spirit of struggling amid difficulty and building the country with diligence and thrift; at the same time we must satisfy as far as possible the ever-growing daily life needs of the people and ensure their proper consumption needs.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: In order to greet the large-scale development and construction of Xinjiang, it is necessary to bring into play the important role of the Production and Construction Corps. The Production and Construction Corps is a powerful force in the region's socialist modernization. It is also a powerful force for defending the motherland's border and consolidating its border defence. In the long struggle to build and defend the border region, the cadres and workers of the corps have worked hard in carrying out reclamation and defense work and in developing industrial and agricultural production and other undertakings. They have made tremendous contributions to the socialist construction of the region and the state, and have been highly praised by the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang.

He said: The corps must be bold in carrying out reforms in system and in management methods. It must institute various types of economic responsibility system, strive to improve management, speed up technological transformation, and improve economic results. It must continue to trial-operate family farms. The corps must respect the leadership of the local party committees and government and do more good deeds for the fraternal nationalities; it must by no means damage their interests. The corps must take the initiative in supporting the localities and actively cooperate with them in running various undertakings. The corps must strengthen the construction of border defense farms, and make new and still greater contributions to developing and building Xinjiang and defending the border.

WANG ENMAO ON RECTIFICATION, IDEOLOGY ISSUES

HK190528 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Excerpts] In his report delivered to the third regional party congress, Comrade Wang Enmao pointed out: In order to accomplish the strategic goal of developing and building Xinjiang and ensure the victorious development of socialist modernization in the region, we must seriously do a good job in party rectification in the next 5 years and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

He said: Seriously studying and implementing the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and carrying out all-round party rectification is currently a cardinal task for the whole party and the fundamental guarantee for accomplishing the vast goal put forward by the 12th party congress and building China into a modern socialist country with a high degree of civilization and democracy. Making a success of party rectification in our autonomous region is also a fundamental guarantee for implementing the central authorities' intentions on developing and building Xinjiang and turning the region into a most important base in China in the 21st century.

He said: The Central Committee's tasks for this party rectification, namely unifying thinking, rectifying work style, strengthening discipline, and purifying the organization must be completed in an all-round way; none of them can be done in a superficial way.

In accordance with the Central Committee's arrangements, the regional CPC Committee has decided to carry out all-round party rectification beginning in January 1984 and to complete the task in 3 years, in two phases. The party organizations at all levels must get a good grasp of party rectification in strict accordance with the Central Committee's decision and the regional CPC Committee's arrangements.

He said: Unifying thinking and attaining a high degree of ideological and political unity in the whole party is the first task in this party rectification. The most important thing in unifying thinking is to bring it into line with the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and with accomplishing the vast goal put forward by the 12th party congress. All the work of all areas, departments, and units must be subordinate to and serve the goal of endeavor of the whole party. We must resolutely oppose erroneous leftist and rightist tendencies in violating the party's line, principles, and policies since the third plenary session, and strengthen confidence in winning new and still greater victories.

We must focus the work of unifying thinking on checking whether the ideological and political line of certain comrades, especially certain medium and high-ranking cadres, has been corrected or not.

In rectifying work style, the most important thing is to resolutely correct the bureaucratism of lacking responsibility to the party and people, and the use of powers in pursuit of private interests. In strengthening discipline, we must uphold the principle of democratic centralism and preserve the gravity of the party's organization and discipline.

Purifying the organization is an important goal in this party rectification. We must thoroughly weed out elements who persistently oppose and endanger the party, and expel them from the party. Weeding out the people of three categories is the key to purifying the party organization in this party rectification, and is one of the important hallmarks for showing that rectification is not being done in a superficial way. We must realize that the people of three categories oppose and endanger the party. They will become a serious hidden danger in the party unless they are thoroughly weeded out.

He said: Throughout the whole process of party rectification, we must carry out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, and also step up ideological education. We must take the initiative to solve all those problems that can be solved right away. We should not wait until the latter stages of party rectification to do this. However, we must not be overhasty in the organizational handling of party members and in dealing with problems that have not yet been clarified.

Throughout the whole process of party rectification, we must focus our vision on improving the party members' political wareness, and stimulate their revolutionary spirit to work hard to improve things and boldly create a new situation. We must certainly not make the party members overcautious and hesitant. Thus our party can have still greater vitality.

Comrade Wang Enmao pointed out: In order to accomplish the strategic goal of developing and building Xinjiang and ensure the victorious development of Xinjiang's socialist modernization, we must strive to promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization in the next 5 years. Ideological building determines the socialist nature of the building of spiritual civilization. Arming the party members, cadres, and masses with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is the fundamental thing in ideological building.

We must resolutely overcome the tendency of certain comrades to attach little importance to Marxist theory. We must improve the cadres' theoretical study system, under leadership and in a planned way, and build a strong force of Marxist theorists. The party's leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in studying Marxist theory. They must learn how to use Marxist standpoint, viewpoint, and method to sensitively distinguish all kinds of non-Marxist social trends, and continually study the new situations and solve the new problems.

He said: The building of socialist spiritual civilization must be centered on communist ideology. All places, departments, and units must attach great importance to and vigorously strengthen ideological and political work, centered on education in communist ideology. We must conduct ideological education for the people of all nationalities in patriotism, collectivism, socialism, and communism.

He said: In building socialist spiritual civilization, we must on the one hand enhance people's ideological and political qualities and level of science and culture, and on the other resolutely oppose those things that sabotage spiritual civilization, and resist and overcome decadent capitalist ideology, remnant feudalist ideology, and other nonproletarian ideologies.

Comrades working on the ideological front should be architects of people's souls; they must not pursue spiritual pollution, and moreover they must resolutely stand in the forefront of opposing spiritual pollution. Eliminating spiritual pollution is an urgent task at present. It is also a problem we must focus on solving while carrying out party rectification. The party organizations at all levels must resolutely act in accordance with the principles and policies stipulated by the Central Committee, and get a good grasp of this work in a planned way and with focal points. We must pay attention to drawing distinctions in spiritual pollution. We should carry out comradely, truth-seeking, and convincing criticism and self-criticism regarding erroneous words and deeds among the comrades.

He said: The party committees at all levels must continually strengthen and improve their leadership over ideological work, acting in the same way as in grasping economic work, and eliminate weakness and laxity. They must tangibly strengthen work regarding departments handling theory, literature and art, education, the press, publishing, radio, television, mass culture, and ideological and political work. They must actively develop healthy and varied cultural and physical cultural activities with national characteristics, to beautify and enliven the people's cultural life.

Comrade Wang Enmao pointed out: In order to accomplish the strategic goal of developing and building Xinjiang, and ensure the victorious development of its socialist modernization, we must continue to get a good grasp of and complete structural reform in the next 5 years, and speed up the four transformations of the cadre force.

He said: The regional CPC Committee has resolutely implemented the series of central instructions on structural reform; with the guidance and help of the central work group, structural reform work in the region has made smooth progress and scored great success. The task facing us now is to consolidate and develop the fruits of the structural reforms of the previous period. We must do a good job in building the new leadership groups, streamline administration, improve leadership and work methods, get a good grasp of establishing and instituting job responsibility systems and examination systems for work personnel, and bring into full play the enthusiasm and creativity of all functional departments and cadres.

The new leadership groups will thus be better able to shoulder their heavy work tasks and create a new situation in the various areas and departments with a new spirit and posture. In accordance with the central demand, we must rapidly get a good grasp of promoting county-level structural reform and assigning the leadership groups. We must step up training for the cadre force and strive to improve the political and professional qualities of the cadres at all levels.

He said: We must do a good job in building the third echelon force and put the reserve cadre system on a sound basis. This is a most important strategic task in cadre work. All levels from the autonomous region to the prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities, and counties must seriously select, promote, and cultivate a number of promising young persons with ability and political integrity who are in the prime of life, to be the third echelon force. We should strive to basically make the replacement of old cadres by new a normal thing by 1985. We must pay attention to selecting and promoting talent from all sectors and trades, minority nationalities, and women, to ensure a rational structure for the third echelon force. We must in particular guard against bringing people of three categories into the third echelon force and cultivating them as our successors.

He said: We must continue to bring into play the role of the old cadres. I hope the old comrades will continue to act as staff officers to the new leadership groups, and support the new cadres in working in a bold fashion. Young cadres must respect the veterans, humbly learn from and seek instruction from them, and work well together with them. Party committees at all levels must take the initiative in caring for and solving the problems of the old cadres in housing, medical care, transportation, reading documents, and listening to reports, to enable them to live long in good health and spend their remaining years in happiness.

WANG ENMAO ON LEGAL WORK, NATIONALITIES ISSUE

HK200514 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Comrade Wang Enmao pointed out in his report to the third regional party congress: In order to accomplish the strategic goal of developing and building Xinjiang and ensure the victorious development of the region's socialist modernization, we must step up the building of socialist democracy and the legal system in the next 5 years.

He said: The region has scored very great success in this respect in recent years. Thanks to the institution of the state Constitution and a whole series of important laws, and to the strengthening of education in the legal system, the people of all nationalities have further strengthened their concept of the legal system. In the future, in the wake of the continued reform and perfection of the state's political and economic system, on the basis of upholding the four basic principles, socialist democracy should be extended to every field of the people's political, economic, cultural, and social life.

We should put the people's congress system on a sounder basis at all levels, to ensure the rights of the people in managing the state, and respect and ensure the right of minority nationalities to local autonomy. At the same time, we must persistently carry out propaganda and education among the masses on democracy and the legal system.

He said: The crackdown on serious economic crime that we are now carrying out in depth is a major expression of the class struggle in the new historical conditions of implementing the policy of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy.

Since the central authorities issued the urgent circular on cracking down on illegal and criminal activities in the economic field in January 1982, the regional CPC Committee has seriously implemented the relevant central instructions, principles, and policies, and launched this struggle throughout the region. We must seriously sum up the experiences of the past 2 years, further strengthen leadership, and guard against and eliminate slackness. We must unswervingly continue to carry out this struggle in depth.

He said: Cracking down on serious criminal activities is a severe struggle in the political field. We must closely integrate this with the crackdown on serious economic crime. We must bring into full play the dictatorship functions of the political, legal, and public security departments, rectify their ranks and greatly improve their quality, to make them a major force in protecting and strengthening the people's democratic dictatorship. We must mobilize and organize the forces of all sectors to tackle the problems in a comprehensive way, and make still greater contributions to bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in social order and social atmosphere in the region.

Comrade Wang Enmao pointed out: In order to accomplish the strategic goal of developing and building Xinjiang and ensure the victorious development of Xinjiang's socialist modernization, we must further strengthen nationality unity in the next 5 years and continually consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity. Xinjiang is a multinationality autonomous region; promoting nationality unity is of particular importance here.

He said: The most fundamental thing in strengthening nationality unity is to uphold the Marxist view of nationality, completely break away from nationality prejudices left over from history, oppose bourgeois nationalism trends of all types, see through and resist all erroneous ideas that harm nationality unity, and fundamentally enhance spontaneity to carry out the party's nationality policy and strengthen nationality unity.

He said: to uphold the Marxist view of nationality, we must firmly embrace the following basic viewpoints:

1. We must understand that the fundamental interests of the party and the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities are totally identical. The CPC is a proletarian ruling party armed with Marxism-Leninism and the most faithful and thorough representative of the interests of people of all nationalities in the country.

Making unswerving efforts under the leadership of the CPC to accomplish the great goal of modernization in China and ultimately realize communism is the sole correct path for the total liberation of the people of all nationalities, and is also their fundamental interest. This is the most correct and fundamental conclusion drawn from the long history of the revolutionary struggle for liberation of the people of all nationalities in China. Anyone who departs from this path is running counter to the fundamental interests of all nationalities, and is bound to become a criminal against the nation. All party members, and especially the party's leading cadres, no matter what their nationality, must be faithful representatives of the interests of the people of all nationalities and serve them wholeheartedly; they cannot just represent the interests of their own nationality and serve them. Party members can and should reflect the interests and aspirations of the people of their nationality; but they can only do this correctly under the principle of acting in accord with the common interests of the people of all nationalities. Otherwise, they will not be acting correctly, or not completely correctly.

2. It is necessary to uphold equality and unity between nationalities. Marxism holds that all nationalities should be equal; this is the political foundation of nationality unity. A large nationality, especially the Hans, must be sure to respect and preserve the equality rights of the minority nationalities. All words and deeds in discriminating against other nationalities and failing to respect the equality rights of other nationalities are wrong.

Only by relying on and developing the great unity of the people of all nationalities and working together to promote Xinjiang's economic and cultural construction can we gradually reduce and finally eliminate phenomena of inequality between nationalities, and thus further consolidate nationality unity.

3. Uphold the unity of the motherland and carry forward the patriotic traditions of the people of all nationalities. Marxism holds that in a socialist country, upholding nationality unity and upholding patriotism are identical. Xinjiang has been an inseparable component part of our great motherland's territory since ancient times. For more than 2,000 years the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang have waged unyielding struggle to open up the motherland, develop its economy and culture, and resist external aggression and preserve the unity of the motherland. They have made great contributions in this respect, and have glorious patriotic traditions. History since liberation has proven all the more that the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang love the party, the motherland, and socialism. Only by closely linking their destiny to the destiny of the motherland can the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang enjoy great and brilliant prospects.

4. Persistently oppose bourgeois nationalism. Both great-Hanism and local nationalism are expressions of bourgeois nationalism. We must oppose great nationalism, mainly great-Hanism; and we must also oppose local nationalism. All these come under the category of contradictions among the people, and we should adopt the methods of study, clarification, and criticism and self-criticism to solve them.

In order to strengthen nationality unity, Comrade Wang Enmao also stressed: We must correctly implement the party's nationality policy. We must further develop the new-style relations of equality, unity, and mutual assistance between the nationalities. We must strengthen unity in the leadership groups at all levels. We must promote unity between the Production and Construction Corps and the localities and people of all nationalities.

Comrade Wang Enmao pointed out: In order to accomplish the strategic goal of developing and building Xinjiang and ensure the victorious development of Xinjiang's socialist modernization, we must further strengthen border defense construction in the next 5 years and consolidate the motherland's northwestern border.

He said: The PLA units stationed in Xinjiang are heroic units with glorious revolutionary traditions. In the past 34 years, they have made very great contributions in liberating Xinjiang, opposing hegemonist aggression and subversion against Xinjiang, defending the motherland's border, supporting the region's socialist economic construction, fighting natural disasters and carrying out rush-rescue, training talented people for employment in both military and civilian life, building socialist spiritual civilization with the local people, and promoting army-government, army-people, and nationality unity. During the 10 years of internal disorder, the commanders and fighters of Xinjiang Military Region played a major role in stabilizing the situation in Xinjiang.

Xinjiang is the motherland's great northwestern gateway, and its strategic position is extremely important. The PLA units stationed in Xinjiang shoulder the glorious tasks of defending, developing, and building the border region. We must actively support the work of the PLA units stationed in Xinjiang, and enable them to score still greater success in revolutionization, modernization, and regularization.

The local party committees and People's Governments at all levels must vigorously provide conditions for the units' combat-readiness work, education and training, logistics and supplies, and agricultural and sideline production. We must seriously implement the policy on preferential treatment and make proper arrangements for ex-servicemen.

It is necessary to strengthen border defense construction, and bring about relatively rapid development of economic and cultural construction in the border areas.

We must do a good job in militia work. The border defense units, the People's Armed Police, the Production and Construction Corps, and the local militia must cooperate closely and step up joint defense by army and people, so as to build the motherland's northwestern border into an impregnable fortress.

WANG ENMAO AT CPC CONGRESS PLENARY MEETING

HK200408 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 Feb 84

[Excerpts] The third regional party congress held a plenary meeting this morning, to make a preliminary election of the members and alternate members of the third regional CPC Committee, and the members of the Xinjiang Advisory Committee and Discipline Inspection Committee. The meeting was attended by 682 full delegates. The meeting first approved the election procedures to be followed by the congress and the list of names of the tellers.

Congress Executive Chairman Qi Guo presided at the meeting. Other executive chairmen present were Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Shanhe, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Li Jiayu, Janabil, and Bai Chengmin.

WANG ENMAO CITES XINJIANG ECONOMIC RESULTS

OW181306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0911 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] Urumqi, February 18 (XINHUA) -- China's westernmost region of Xinjiang achieved a record industrial output value of more than 5.2 billion yuan (about 2.6 billion U.S. dollars) in 1983, an increase of 13.7 percent over the year before.

Wang Enmao, first secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Committee, said his region's 1983 revenue had increased 19.8 percent from 1981, totalling 520 million yuan (about 260 million U.S. dollars). With 50 million hectares of pastureland, the region produced 165,000 tons of meat last year, 25 percent more than in 1981, while livestock increased by 6.8 percent to 30 million head. Xinjiang, with a population of more than 13 million, mostly Uyghurs, and the whole of northwest China have been designated focal areas of economic growth in the next century by the central government.

Wang Enmao said things were also looking up in education. More than 5,700 students from Xinjiang's multi-nationalities were enrolled in the region's universities and colleges last year, an increase of 67.9 percent from 1981 and the largest enrolment ever. The region itself now has 13 universities and colleges, with a wide range of majors, including journalism, literature, education and economic management.

He said that the unity of the various nationalities in Xinjiang had improved, and that there was a big improvement in local living standards thanks to the development of industry and agriculture.

XINJIANG DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMITTEE REPORT

HK180755 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Excerpt:] The Discipline Inspection Committee of the regional CPC Committee has submitted a written work report to the third regional party congress. The report said: In the 5 years since the revival [as heard] and establishment of the Discipline Inspection Committee, under the guidance of the correct line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and under the leadership of the regional CPC Committee and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, it has done a lot of work closely centering on upholding party rules and regulations and improving the party style. In particular, in the past 2 and more years, it has further carried forward the party's fine work style, attached importance to party building, continually rectified the party's style, and brought about a notable improvement in this respect.

The report said: The discipline inspection committees at all levels in the region have carried out the following main tasks in the past 5 years: 1) they have brought order out of chaos and launched education in party spirit, style, and discipline; 2) they have seriously enforced political discipline, and preserved the party's centralized unity; 3) they have rehabilitated the victims of miscarriages of justice, and heard the cases of people involved with the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques; 4) they have investigated and dealt with violations of discipline and corrected malpractices; 5) they have dealt blows at serious economic crime and eliminated spiritual pollution.

The report summed up the following main basic experiences in discipline inspection work:

1. Improving party style is the key task in discipline inspection work.
2. The key to making a success of discipline inspection work lies in the party committees attaching importance to it and the whole party grasping it.
3. Integrating strengthened ideological education with strict adherence to party discipline is the fundamental way of doing a good job in discipline inspection work.
4. Upholding the method of seeking truth from facts and the mass line is the fundamental principle in discipline inspection work.

The report said: The chief tasks in discipline inspection work in Xinjiang in the next few years are: Under the unified leadership of the party committees, to do a good job in party rectification, solve problems of impurity in party ideology, work style, and organization, strictly enforce party discipline, bring about a turn for the better in party style as quickly as possible, and strive to create a new situation in discipline inspection work.

XINJIANG LEADERS AT CPC CONGRESS ELECTIONS

HK210233 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Excerpts] The third regional party congress held a full session this afternoon to elect the full members of the third regional CPC Committee and the members of the regional Advisory Committee. Executive Chairman Li Jiayu presided. The congress elected 56 full members of the 3d regional CPC Committee and 47 members of the regional Advisory Committee. The congress enthusiastically applauded when the results of the election were announced.

Other executive chairmen present at today's session were Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Shanhe, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Qi Guo, Janabil, Bai Chengmin, and (Ji Chengde).

FORMER KMT OFFICERS APPEAL FOR REUNIFICATION

OW201816 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Washington, February 20 (XINHUA) -- Some former high-ranking officers of the Kuomintang (KMT) have issued a declaration here calling for efforts to promote China's reunification.

The declaration of "The Preparatory Committee of Cadets of Whampoa Military Academy and Their Relatives for Promoting Reunification of China" was signed by students of the "Huangpu (Whampoa) Military Academy", including the first year's enrollees Li Mo-an (Lam Sum-lee), Song Xi-lian, Hou Jing-ru and the ninth year's enrollee Tsai Wen-chih.

The academy was founded by Doctor Sun Yat-sen during the period of the first cooperation between the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang in mid-1920s.

The declaration recalled that the revolutionary army was formed with the academy's students as the backbones. The students, including members of both the Communist Party and the Kuomintang, united as one in the fight to overthrow the warlords all over the country and later participated in the war against the Japanese aggressors and finally defeated them.

It pointed out, "the Taiwan Island is still isolated by the sea from the motherland today and China has not yet been reunified. 'Everyone is responsible for his country's rise and fall.' Our former students of the academy now constitute the mainstays of Taiwan's army and many are high-ranking officers of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. We should comply with the behest of Doctor Sun Yat-sen to continue to display the 'Huangpu spirit' and make efforts to promote the reunification of China."

The declaration said: "One of every four people in the world is a Chinese. World peace cannot be consolidated unless China becomes reunified and strong. This is an unshirkable responsibility of the Chinese people for the mankind."

It appealed to all the former students of the academy to take an active part in the movement for China's reunification.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF KMT CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Presidium Namelist

OW181136 Taipei CHINA POST in English 15 Feb 84 p 12

[Text] A 12-member Presidium for the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee of the Kuomintang selected by President Chiang Ching-kuo was approved yesterday by the Preparatory Committee prior to the opening of the session.

Members of the Presidium were announced as C. K. Yen [Yen Chia-kan], Hsieh Tung-min, Sun Yun-hsuan, Ku Cheng-kang, Huang Shao-ku, Nieh Wen-ya [Ni Wengya], Lin Yang-kang, Soong Chang-chih [Sung Chang-chih], Lee Teng-hui [Li Teng-hui], Henry Hsu [hsu Heng], Hung Shou-nan and Chien Chien-chiu.

Standing Committee Biographies

OW210937 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 16 Feb 84 p 2

[Text] The 5th meeting of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Chinese Kuomintang Central Committee on 15 February approved the 31 members of its Standing Committee, nominated by Chairman Chiang. Following are the brief biographies of the eight new Standing Committee members.

Hao Po-tsun [6787 0130 2625], age 65 and a native of Yencheng, Kiangsu, graduated from the Military Academy and the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College. He served as commander and commander-in-chief. He is currently the chief of the General Staff of the Ministry of National Defense.

Chao Tzu-chi [6392 5261 7871], 69 and a native of Suitung, Jeho, graduated from Nankai University and the National Defense Research Institute. He served as a member and concurrently secretary general of the Kuomintang's Jeho Provincial Party Committee and taught as a professor at the College of Chinese Culture. He is a Legislative Yuan member and a member and concurrently secretary general of the Policy Council of the Kuomintang Central Committee.

Ho I-wu [0149 1355 2976], 71 and a native of Shouning, Fukien, graduated from Chaoyang University and was a researcher in the graduate school of Washington State University, in the United States. He served as secretary general of the Kuomintang party committee of national assembly men. He is a national assemblyman, and a Standing Committee member and concurrently secretary general of the Constitutional Government Research Commission.

Huang Tsun-chiu [7806 1415 4428], 61 and a native of Changhua, Taiwan, graduated from the Central Police Academy. He passed the special examination for procurators. He has served as a judicial judge, chief procurator, and Control Yuan member. He is currently vice president of the Control Yuan.

Lien Chan [6647 2069], 48 and a native of Tainan, Taiwan, graduated from Taiwan University and received his doctorate in political science from University of Chicago in the United States. He was the head of the Department of Political Science and director of the Graduate School of Political Science of Taiwan University. He served as ambassador to El Salvador, deputy secretary general of Kuomintang Central Committee and of the Executive Yuan's Committee on Assisting the Youths. He is currently the minister of communications.

Kao Yu-jen [7559 5148 0088], 50 and a native of Changchou, Fukien, graduated from Taiwan University studied at Tokyo University in Japan and the U.S. University of Hawaii. He was the first magistrate of Tainan County and served as administrative vice minister of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the head of the Secretariat of the Kuomintang Central Committee. He is chairman of the Taiwan Provincial Assembly.

Chang Chien-pang [1728 1696 6721], 55 and a native of Ilan, Taiwan, graduated from St John's University in Shanghai, received a master's degree in agricultural economics and educational administration from the U.S. University of Illinois, and studied at Harvard University. He taught as an associate professor at Taiwan University and served as chairman of the Taipei Municipal Assembly.

Hsu Shui-teh [6079 3055 1795], 54 and a native of Penghu, Taiwan, graduated from the Normal University and the Graduate School of Education of Chengchih University. He studied at Tokyo University of Education in Japan. He served as director of the Department of Social Affairs under the Taiwan Provincial Government. He is mayor of Kaohsiung Municipality.

Chiang's 14 Feb Speech

OW181808 Taipei CHINA POST in English 15 Feb 84 p 11

[Text of President Chiang Ching-kuo's speech at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee of the Kuomintang on 14 February 1984]

[Text] Dear comrades, ladies and gentlemen: This year marks the 90th anniversary of the founding of the Kuomintang, the 60th anniversary of the First Kuomintang National Congress; the lectures of our Tsungli, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, on his Three Principles of the People; and the promulgation of the National Reconstruction Plan. It also marks the 60th anniversary of the founding the National Revolutionary Army at Whampoa by our Tsungtsai, the late President Chiang Kai-shek, following the instruction of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Move Into Future

As we meet here today for the second plenary session of the 12th Central Committee of our party, we are at an important juncture of history when we should carry forward the revolutionary cause and move ahead into the future. While recalling the great sacrifice in flesh and blood by our comrades to serve the country and the people with splendid achievements during the past 90 years, the great efforts made by our party to carry out the revolution in such various stages as the Northward Expedition to unify China, the War of Resistance Against Japan, the suppression of the Communist rebellion and the reconstruction without cessation in the last sixty years, and looking ahead to find the turbulent world situation, the chaos on the Chinese mainland and the national needs and the responsibility of the party, all members of our party realize our revolutionary responsibility to be solemn and heavy. But as long as we follow with firm confidence the direction pointed out by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the late President Chiang Kai-shek, we can be confident that we shall fulfill the historical mission bestowed upon us.

Democratic Party

As everyone knows so well, our party is a revolutionary, democratic political party based on virtue, responsibility, consciousness and sincerity, and has always insisted on the struggle to do everything for the people in order to realize the goal of national revival, propagation of civil rights and peace, harmony, happiness and prosperity for all. With the Three Principles of the People, the National Reconstruction Plan, the spiritual guidance of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and late President Chiang Kai-shek, and the consolidated strength of all compatriots, we can stand firm even at such difficult times as the encroachment and invasion by foreign powers and Communist rebellion, breaking through hindrances, turning the situation into a favorable one, depending and relying only on ourselves. Especially in the last more than 30 years, we have built our bastion of national revival into a model of reconstruction prescribed by the Three Principles of the People, making it a symbol of freedom, democracy, stability and prosperity in Asia. In comparison, the turmoils on the Communist mainland have never ceased, uprooting our culture and obstructing the people's will to survive. All this has helped the world understand that the Three Principles of the People can save China while Communism can only scourge China. Based on this reality, we should strive all the more to unite our compatriots at home and abroad and on the mainland to share the sacred mission and join in the bold action of unifying China under the Three Principles of the People.

Mainland Suffers

In the three years since the General Assembly of the 12th Kuomintang Central Committee, the international situation has become more turbulent than ever, and the suffering that the Communists have piled atop our compatriots on the mainland is deepening day by day. In contrast, on the national revival base of Taiwan we can still unite in stability and actively engage in reconstruction despite successive impacts and setbacks. However, at such a critical moment, we should, in handling foreign affairs, closely watch the ever changing political, economic and military factors of the international situation so as to be prepared to cope with the unexpected and to create an opportune moment and favorable stance for ourselves. Domestically, we should overcome all difficulties confronting us and induce progress as dictated by the evolution in politics, economy and social structure so our national reconstruction will enter upon a new phase, our party will act to further strengthen the functions of democracy, the revolutionary spirit will be brought into full play, and the development of the political, social, cultural, education and defense sectors will be carried out on the basis of "administration that serves the people," "planning that foresees the future," "growth that depends on ourselves" and "reconstruction that enriches the people."

Assure Security

To elaborate, we must concentrate our will and action on:

- Assuring the security and well-being of our bastion of national revival, and creating a new vista in international, political and economic affairs.
- Expanding participation by all segments of society, promoting overall national reconstruction and raising the standards of the people's spiritual and material life in a balanced manner.
- Rallying overseas Chinese all over the world to support our compatriots on the mainland, and uniting all anti-communist forces for national revival in a vigorous effort to launch the political landing on the mainland that will assure our final victory in advance.

Years of Revolution

After 90 years of revolutionary experience that are full of difficulties and hardships, and 60 years of struggle to expedite national reconstruction under the Three Principles of the People all our compatriots at home and abroad have reached the consensus that our sole assurance of realizing the aspiration of national unification and revival would be a struggle of all the people united with the Kuomintang, which always has based its policy on the needs of the people. All the members of our party must therefore realize what is demanded of us in order to live up to the expectation of all our compatriots. We must be totally conscientious about our duties and take positive action openly and frankly in promoting the rebirth and further development of our party, renovating the methods of our party work and strengthening the party's policies and implementation. We must always keep in mind the people's well-being and serve our party and country with loyalty and sincerity.

Needs Good Members

Dear comrades, late President Chiang Kai-shek advised us at the beginning of the reformation of our party over thirty years ago that for every new, responsible and duty-conscious member added to the Kuomintang, the party would be a little stronger in the anti-Communist struggle for national survival. To/ we must pay special attention to the remarks of the late President Chiang Kai-shek. If each of us can fulfill his responsibilities and duties and make sacrifices without hesitation, the 2 million members of our party can certainly be united as one mind, thereby creating a force with strength a hundred or even a thousand times greater. We must, therefore, pay closer attention to raising the ethics of our members and the morals of our party so we can encourage each other to promote the moral spirit of our revolution, root out the causes of erosion within the party and guard against the enemy's divisive attempts from without. In this way, we can be sure that when we absorb a new member in our party, the force of progress will be a bit stronger and we shall be a step closer to the success of our national revival and national reconstruction.

Look Forward

As winter is fading, spring is not so far away. Looking back, the party experienced all the difficulties and sufferings of our revolution. Looking forward, there are auguries leading to the horizon of national revival. We do all we can to seek social stability, but that is not the end of the road; we do our utmost to advance reconstruction, but we shall never be satisfied with what we have achieved; we try to cope with the international situation, but we shall never be affected by the external situation in order to unleash our political, economic and strategic potentials in the creation of a situation to our advantage.

New Life for China

Dear members, the moment when the revolutionary flag of the "white sun in the blue sky" was unfurled at the headquarters of the Hsing Chung Hui 90 years ago marked the beginning of a new life for the Chinese nation. It was the first step toward the creation of the Republic of China when the national flag of "white sun in the blue sky over crimson ground" was formally adopted by the Tung Meng Hui 80 years ago. Another milestone in the building of modern China came when Dr. Sun Yat-sen convened the first National Congress of our party, enunciated the Three Principles of the People and effected the National Reconstruction Plan 60 years ago. The establishment of the Whampoa Military Academy and the unification of the country in the Northward Expedition, both under the leadership of the late President Chiang Kai-shek, enabled the national flag to fly high all over China.

Now, raising the glorious flag high, we must create the situation in which we shall triumphantly and successfully unify China under the Three Principles of the People to accomplish the goals of our national revolution.

I wish you, all my seniors and members, good health, happiness and success, and glorious future for our party and prosperity for our country.

CHINA POST Editorial

OW201329 Taipei CHINA POST in English 16 Feb 84 p 4

[Editorial: "The Kuomintang Party Caucus"]

[Text] The convening of the Second Session of the Second Advisory Committee for a two-day plenary session at the Chung Shan building, Yangmingshan, Tuesday is a momentous occasion in the history of the Republic of China.

The party caucus will usher in another phase of significant developments in this nation for the next few years. It will present its platform to the 7th National Assembly session scheduled to open on February 20 indicating the course the ruling party intends to adopt to guide the nation's affairs, domestic as well as foreign affairs.

It also discussed future party reforms to be undertaken by the ruling party in order to live up to its dedication "to the welfare of the people and the well-being of the whole nation," as Secretary General Tsiang Yen-si has indicated. It will lay special emphasis on the expansion of the movement for reunifying China under the Three Principles of the People and undertake cultural, political and economic projects in promoting social and economic reconstruction and consolidate the party organization. In this connection, the orderly legislative elections held in Taiwan Province last December in which Kuomintang members won handsomely deserve the congratulations of all.

There was much discussion on this nation's foreign affairs. As President Chiang Ching-kuo pointed out in his opening speech Tuesday, the party should, in handling foreign affairs, closely watch the international situation be ready to create opportunities and favorable conditions for ourselves.

The president also pointed out the three areas to concentrate our will and actions: 1) Assuring the security and well-being of our bastion of national survival, and creating a new vista in international, political and economic relations; 2) expanding participation by all segments of society, promoting overall national reconstruction and raising the standards of the people's spiritual and material life in a balanced manner; and 3) rally overseas Chinese all over the world to support our compatriots on the mainland and uniting all anti-Communist forces for national survival in a vigorous effort to launch the political landing of the mainland that will assure our final victory in advance.

The above directives are quite clear-cut for all the people of the nation to follow. They will enable us to achieve a breakthrough internationally and domestically to overcome all obstacles in the future to emerge as a unified and determined nation to confront the Chinese Communists on the Chinese mainland and in the international arena where they are struggling among themselves and betraying their own weaknesses at every turn.

The unanimous nomination of President Chiang as the party's candidate for the presidency and Dr Lee Teng-hui as the party's candidate for the vice-presidency was another major achievement of the plenary session.

The nomination of President Chiang for a second term of office is in accordance with the unanimous wishes of all freedom-loving Chinese people; and the standing ovation at yesterday's session exemplified the people's wishes. The vice president candidate suggested by President Chiang is also a brilliant choice. Dr Lee combined his U.S. training in agriculture with long years of government experience in the Republic of China's Taiwan Province.

The new Central Standing Committee will also embrace men of all professions, ages and talents. It will be younger than the previous ones and will be able to discharge their responsibilities in a more vigorous manner. As a result of the new line-up, the ruling party can proceed to usher in a new phase of national leadership for the next few years which will be crucial years of our all-out struggle against the Chinese Communists. The outcome of this endeavor will not only have an influence on the fortunes of all the Chinese people but all the freedom-loving people of Asia and the Free World.

We hope that the new party leaders realize the tremendous responsibilities they have undertaken and discharge them conscientiously and diligently to work for the welfare of the nation and benefit of society as a whole.

CHENG CHIH CHIA Article

OW190510 Taipei CHENG CHIH CHIA in Chinese 14 Feb 84 p 6

[Article by Chen Chi-chin: "Second Plenum Is Political Show Without Substance"]

[Excerpts] The 2d Plenum of the 12th Kuomintang Central Committee will be held at the Chungshan Building at Yangmingshan on 14 and 15 February to nominate its presidential and vice presidential candidates and reelect its Standing Committee. As Chiang Ching-kuo has not yet expressly indicated his intention to run for a second term, the people's attention has been focused on the possible changes in the high-level power structure. Speculation has been rife as the Government Information Office of the Executive Yuan placed a tight clamp on this meeting. However, since the Constitutional Guidance Team formed by Sun Yun-hsuan, Yen Chia-kan, Hsieh Tung-min and Li Chi-tung issued a six-point suggestion regarding the National Assembly on 4 February, we may well conclude that the KMT's meeting this year will be a political show without any substance.

The Second KMT Plenum is tight-lipped about the namelists of the presidential and vice presidential candidates as well as the Central Standing Committee. Although people from all walks of life have been loudly clamoring about supporting the leadership center and appealing to President Chiang to run for a second term, Chairman Chiang Ching-kuo of the KMT has never revealed his intention to run for reelection. All KMT officials are simply waiting for instructions from higher levels. It is generally held that since Chiang Ching-kuo is quite old and his health is not very good, anything untoward happening to him during his second term will be a great shock to Taiwan's political situation. Therefore, people are more concerned about the succession problem than about Chiang Ching-kuo's reelection.

As to the namelist of the new Standing Committee, although speculation is rife, there will be no drastic change if the readjustment of the power structure is not drastic.

The leadership is seriously aged, as the average age of the Central Standing Committee members is over 70. Even if a few younger people are added to the new Central Standing Committee, it will not effect a great change in the situation. Ku Cheng-kang, Huang Shao-ku, Yen Chia-kan, and other senior members will still be in the saddle. Such a status-quo power structure will probably remain throughout the Chiang Ching-kuo era.

The KMT should seek still younger successors and absorb new blood in order to be better able to cope with the increasingly more difficult challenges from outside. Yet we hear slogan-shouting everywhere for strengthening the leadership center. Power belongs to the KMT per se. What is left to strengthen?

We may recall the Manifesto of the First KMT National Congress held at Canton in 1924. How full of ideals it was! Seeing what is going on today, we have only to sigh with regret. The KMT never stops saying that it wants to implement the Three Principles of the People. Take the Principle of Nationalism for instance. Today's KMT depends on and follows the United States in everything. In diplomacy, we retreat everywhere. Students studying abroad never return. We even slavishly depend on others in science, culture, and art. As for the Principle of Democracy, we have had provisional amendments and martial law in place of the Constitution for 30 years, under the pretext of the "extraordinary period." Scholars with creative thinking frequently have troubles. Intelligence and security personnel are everywhere and people residing in Taiwan live in constant fear. As for the Principle of the People's Livelihood, the KMT protects financial and newspaper tycoons while providing no safeguards for the livelihood of laborers, soldiers, government employees, or teachers. Trade unions are meant to take care of the workers' interests, but are under the control of the KMT. Workers are left to be exploited by capitalists. In last year's elections, the KMT nominated a number of golden bulls [millionaires] as candidates to overwhelm nonparty candidates, thereby creating a bad election practice throughout the province. The KMT has not followed the broad road planned and indicated by Dr Sun Yat-sen in the early years of the Republic of China.

The second plenum is the key to the KMT's internal transformation. Only with great courage and a new lineup can the KMT have the situation under its control and create new opportunities. The same old stuff with a new label will not suffice to cope with the challenges of the times.

CHIANG ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENING

OW200425 Taipei CNA in English 0344 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Taipei, Feb 20 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo delivered a keynote speech Monday morning at the opening ceremony of the seventh session of the National Assembly.

President Chiang first indicated that the Constitution of the Republic of China represents a concensus of more than a billion Chinese. Its contents and spirit are those of a modern democratic state with a system of rule by law. And the ROC Government "has adhered carefully and consistently to the principles of this great code of democracy."

President Chiang accentuated that the ROC is a developing country whose democratic system is in the process of maturing, adding as a consequence, the direction of our national development has been as follows:

Political development. We are determined to march along the roadway of democracy and uphold the Constitution. We shall establish an open and harmonious society under the law so that the country can become a modern republic.

Economic development. We have avoided excessive capitalist concentration of wealth and socialist collective control. Our goal is the equitable distribution of wealth prescribed in the principle of the people's livelihood and we have adopted a planned system of free enterprise.

Culture and education. We have sought to reinforce our national spirit, build Chinese culture, preserve our great traditions and provide equal educational opportunity for all.

The results show we are on the right track and succeeding. Our directions are those set by the Constitution, which meets the needs of all the Chinese people. We shall never stray from this path.

President Chiang added that keeping in mind the instructions of the last meeting of the National Assembly to overcome "all difficulties and create a new environment for the Republic of China," he has exerted himself to the utmost in assuring that the nation will continue to progress.

President Chiang continued: "This has been a period when civilians, the military and Chinese overseas have cooperated to support the government loyally and reached new heights in national reconstruction. During this period the government has:

"Reformed the judicial system, separated the judicial and prosecuting powers, proposed and passed the law to indemnify those who are wronged by the government, assured stronger protection of human rights, enforced the rule of law and reinforced constitutional democracy.

"Completed the 6-year economic plan and undertaken a 4-year plan; the average annual growth rate of real gross national product has been 7.39 percent in the last 6 years.

"Carried through the elite force policy for national security, upgraded arms and equipment and developed defense science and technology to provide continuous improvement of armed forces effectiveness.

"Extended free education, especially in vocational schools, as a pilot project for the extension of all public education to 9 years while developing science and technology as well as cultural improvement to strengthen intellectualism and enrich the spiritual life of the people.

"Enlarged social welfare, promoted eugenics in population policy and improved public health and medical facilities to raise the quality of society.

"The records show that reconstruction under the Three Principles of the People is moving ahead day by day. Our confidence is growing, too. Meanwhile, the Communists' record on the other side of the Taiwan Straits is a total failure and crises are emerging daily. We can therefore be sure that our prospects include an optimistic outlook for national revival and anti-communism. We are marching toward victory and success."

The opening ceremony, presided over by Dr. Ku Cheng-kang, was held at the Chungshan building on scenic Yangmingshan in suburban Taipei with the participation of over 1,000 members of the National Assembly, ranking government officials and foreign envoys.

OFFICIAL VIEWS REAGAN MAINLAND VISIT, ARMS SALES

OW210415 Taipei CNA in English 0250 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Taipei, Feb 21 (CNA) -- Fredrick Chien, representative of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs in the United States, has called on people in business and industrial circles here not to counterfeit anymore, saying that it will seriously damage the nation's reputation.

Fredrick Chien was back February 11 mainly for participation in the 2nd Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Committee and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs conference of chiefs of diplomatic missions stationed abroad. Before his departure Monday, Chien held a press conference at the Liberty House to comment on questions related to Sino-American relations.

Chien said that in recent years the government has attached great importance to the problem of counterfeiting, but the most effective measure in curbing counterfeiting is close cooperation among trade, administrative and judicial organizations.

On the possible repercussions coming out of U.S. President Reagan's visit to mainland China in April, the CCNAA Washington office chief said that many ranking U.S. officials have reiterated that the U.S. Government will never give up its old friends in Taiwan and will continue to supply this nation with necessary weapons according to the Taiwan Relations Act.

Chien said he will make frequent contacts with Americans at various levels in the coming two months to help them understand our solemn stand and deep concerns about Reagan's visit. He said he believes that Reagan will not do anything harmful to the cordial relations between this nation and the United States.

On the operations in the U.S., the CCNAA official said the government is making efforts to strengthen relationships with both senior conservatives and young liberals. Therefore, he said with confidence that the regular reshuffles in the U.S. Congress will not damage the future relations between the two countries.

Commenting on the arms sales issue, Chien indicated that a breakthrough is unlikely in the near future, but if the situation changes, it is still possible that the U.S. Government will upgrade the quantity and quality of arms sales to this nation. August 17 Communiqué did not exclude the possibility, he said.

Monday's press conference was presided over by Raymond Hu, chairman of the CCNAA, with the participation of more than 40 reporters of this country.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

24 FEB. 1984

